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CENTRAL GROUP RULERS TO MEET, ALSO MINISTERS

Count Czernin Leaves for Berlin
—Sultan of Turkey to Confer
With German Allies—German Mission to Bulgaria

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has left for German headquarters, whence he will proceed to Berlin and meet the foreign secretaries of Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey. It is also reported that the Sultan and the King of Bulgaria are to meet the German and Austrian emperors in Vienna.
A conference between the presidents and vice-presidents of parliaments of the Quadruple Alliance will be held in Berlin on Jan. 16.
Hungary asked for a postponement, as the President of the Hungarian diet was indisposed, but the request was refused and the Frankfurter Zeitung says the presidency of the House will not be represented at the conference as the Hungarian session opens on Jan. 11 and the debates promise to be lively.
Private messages to Holland state that the Kaiser has sent Prince Adalbert on a secret mission to Sofia and Constantinople, presumably concerning the peace campaign, and he is expected to report to headquarters before Jan. 10.

German Conditions

Press View of Statement Made by Count Andrássy

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Concerning Count Andrássy's announcement that the German peace conditions will be communicated to President Wilson, the Koelnische Volkszeitung says the German public will receive the statement with mixed feelings. He is a serious politician and the fact that he has frequently visited Berlin on missions from the Hungarian Government emphasizes the importance of his words.
The paper demands that the German Government should not expose itself

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The Russian and Rumanian forces have now, according to Berlin, completely evacuated the Rumanian province of the Dobruja with the exception of the narrow strip of marsh land in the extreme northwest giving approach to Galatz. This strip is still held by a Russian rear guard. About 1000 prisoners and 10 machine guns, Berlin declares, were taken in the capture of Macin and Jijila reported yesterday.

Petrograd reports a successful Russian attack on German positions in the Carpathians, north of Meste-Caneel. In the southwest corner of the Bukovina, in which the Russians broke through the lines of General von Kovess, took 600 men prisoners and captured a considerable amount of war material. Reports from several other battle fronts show a considerable alertness in the matter of trench warfare, but there is no record of any movement of importance.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—An official statement issued by the War Office reads:

Front of Archduke Joseph: In the wooded Carpathians, Russian detachments succeeded in gaining a foothold in a most advanced position north of Meste-Caneel. German and Austro-Hungarian troops captured the north Oltuz road and both sides of Sovela in the Soutzita Valley, taking several heights by hand-to-hand fighting and maintaining them against strong hostile attacks.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Above Odobetski, northwest of Fokshani, our troops were victorious in the Milcov River sector. A strong force of Russian cavalry attempted to advance west of the mouth of the Bezeu River, but was repulsed. The official statement last evening says:

In Rumania, engagements along the Sereth River continue.

Eastern war theater: Front of Prince Leopold—Northwest of Divinsk companies of the Oldenburg Reserve Infantry Regiment No. 259 pushed across the Divinsk River on the ice and captured an island from the Russians, taking more than 40 prisoners and bringing back several machine guns.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Thursday)—The Turkish headquarters report issued under date of Jan. 2, says: On the Tigris front the British attacked a portion of our positions on

RUSSIANS BREAK THROUGH ON THE RUMANIAN FRONT

Deliver Attack in Carpathians
While Germans Endeavor to Turn the Sereth Lines

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—While the German force at the Moldavian frontier is endeavoring to turn the Sereth lines, particularly by an attack through Mituz Pass, the Russians have delivered a strong attack on the left flank of this attacking force itself and claim to have broken through the front of General von Kovess' army, near Mt. Botosul, in the Carpathians. The point of attack is in the south corner of Bukovina, in the highland region. Six hundred prisoners and guns are reported captured.

On the other hand, the Germans report the capture of Milcov sector, west of Focani, having already succeeded in crossing the river further east. This sector is an extension of the Sereth lines. The River Milcov divides the former principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Prisoners Captured

Revised List Shows Number of Men Taken by Entente Armies

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Friday)—Revised figures collected by authorities show that the Entente armies captured some 600,000 prisoners on various fronts last year. The Russians captured some 400,000, mostly Austrians; the French captured 78,500 Germans; the British captured 40,500 Germans, while the Italians captured 52,250 Austrians. Finally, the Macedonian army has captured 11,173 Bulgarians, Turks and Germans. The figures do not include the Rumanian captures during their invasion of Transylvania or the British captures in German East Africa and Egypt.

The total French captures on the Somme were 51,840 and they also took 26,660 in the Verdun region. It is considered an excessively conservative estimate to put the German losses in France last year at 1,000,000. The captures of guns in France are also very large. An official statement lately put the total up to November at 150 heavy guns, 200 field guns and 150 machine guns, but in the December offensive at Verdun the French captured 150 guns.

Dobruja Is Evacuated

LONDON, England (Friday)—Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British War Office, declared yesterday that the latest reports received in London from the Rumanian theater of military operations indicate that the Russian forces have evacuated the province of Dobruja without loss.

German Success in Rumania

BERLIN, Germany (Friday), via Wireless to Sayville—The capture of Slobozia and Rotesti in Rumania was announced today by the War Office. Gurgueti and Romanul, two other Rumanian villages, were captured after hand-to-hand battles, proceeding from house to house. The Germans took 1400 prisoners and six machine guns.

ATTACKS MADE ON SECTION OF BRITISH PRESS

LONDON, England—The methods adopted by a certain section of the London press in the course of its recent campaign against Mr. Asquith's Government have not been allowed to pass unnoticed. They are roundly censured as base and scandalous, whilst Lord Grey's denunciation of "the depths of indecency" touched by The Times has received earnest approval in many quarters. "If we do not recriminate," the Westminster Gazette declares, "and if we counsel forbearance and fair play to the new administration as a patriotic duty in these times, it must not be supposed that we fall to resent the manner in which Mr. Asquith has been treated. We do most deeply resent it. We consider the invective which is daily poured out on him and his colleagues by certain newspapers claiming to express public sentiment to be base and scandalous."

Though it is not always recognized, the art of governing the country and the art of editing popular newspapers are entirely different things; and schemes which make effective headlines for the newspaper may be total disasters for the country.
The Daily News takes up the matter with characteristic energy. "Mr. George," it says, "has the power to deal with this menace. He will have the nation with him in dealing with it. His success in his task, as well as the course of his whole future depends upon whether he takes this vile thing by the throat and so ends a scandal which has polluted our life and poisoned our energies too long."
The Scotsman points to the fact that, although the ministers who are the object of the press agitation are down yet "with fine English spirit they are being kicked as if the appetite of rancor would never be appeased." "A more disgraceful episode," it adds, "never occurred in British journalism."

(Continued on page five, column two)

JUDGE HOLDS RECEIVERSHIP OF B. & M. JUSTIFIED

Final Decision on Permanency Awaits a Decree on Questions of Law Involved as Raised by Asa P. French

Judge Morton in the United States district court today decided to uphold the receivership of the Boston & Maine Railroad, pending a final decree on questions of law involved in the case. Upon the facts presented to the court Judge Morton held that the directors of the railroad acted in good faith in agreeing to the institution of receivership proceedings, that their motives were honorable, and that the receivership was justified in every way.

Judge Morton stated that Asa P. French, counsel for certain minority stockholders, had requested permission to file a brief on points of law. He therefore withheld final determination regarding the permanency of the receivership until he could pass upon the points raised by Mr. French. The decision followed the announcement of Conrad W. Crocker, counsel for Charles M. Green of Boston, a minority stockholder, that he did not care to argue the question of making the receivership permanent. Upon this announcement, counsel for the petitioner for the receivership and counsel for the railroad stated that they did not care to be heard in closing, as they were content to leave the matter to the court for determination.

Receivership proceedings were instituted in the United States District Court on Aug. 22, 1916, by the Intercontinental Rubber Company of New Jersey, a holder of one of the short-term notes of the Boston & Maine. On Aug. 23, President James H. Hustis was appointed temporary receiver by Judge William L. Putnam. Judge Putnam subsequently withdrew from the case, and the matter was transferred to Judge James L. Morton.

The hearing on the question of the permanency of the receivership began on Dec. 5. Judge Morton admitted the petition of minority stockholders to intervene on the questions of the solvency of the railroad and the good faith of the directors of the company in agreeing to the receivership proceedings.

During the hearing the 14 directors of the railroad and other officials of the company, including William J. Hobbs, vice-president in charge of finance, have been examined in court. At the end of three weeks Judge Morton announced to Mr. Crocker that he had failed to present evidence to show that the directors had acted in bad faith. The remainder of the hearing was devoted to the question of the solvency of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

BRITISH PLANT OUTBIDS UNITED STATES FIRMS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hedfields Limited, an English concern, outbid American companies in proposals opened Thursday for 16-inch and 14-inch armor-piercing projectiles for the United States Navy. Not only are the English company's figures more than \$200 per projectile below those of the nearest American competitor, but the time is cut in half, the shells to be delivered in the United States duty paid.

Five companies submitted proposals for the 16-inch type, the first of that size to be ordered for the navy. The lowest American bid was that of the Washington Steel & Ordnance Company, which offered to make 2500 projectiles in 32 months at \$750. The Hedfields' bid was for 3000 in 16 months at \$513. On the 14-inch projectiles the Washington Steel & Ordnance Company's estimate was for 1000 in 22 months at \$500; and the Hedfields for 4500 in 11 months at \$356.

HUNGARY MAY HAVE A COALITION CABINET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Concerning the summoning of Count Andrássy to Vienna, the Vossische Zeitung says, the formation of a coalition cabinet in Hungary is more probable than Count Tisza's immediate resignation.
Its Vienna correspondent reports the latter's new year's speech was badly received in Austria.

EMBARGO OF EASTERN SHIPMENTS TO END

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Indications that the embargo of eastern railroads on shipments to Atlantic coast points will soon be lifted, are seen here in partial loosening of the embargoes which permit shipments of flour, feed and some grain. It is estimated that 4000 filled freight cars are held up around Chicago.

GREEK OFFICIAL ACTS UNFRIENDLY TOWARD ENTENTE

Employee of British Legation Detained, Despite Protest—No Developments on Note

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ATHENS, Greece (Friday)—There are no further developments regarding the Entente note. The Athens press is far from taking a conciliatory line, the Hesperini asserting that M. Venizelos has drafted a note.
Acts of the authorities are also unfriendly. A naturalized British subject employed at the British Legation and for 23 years interpreter to the British Mediterranean fleet was arrested in Athens some days ago while proceeding to the Legation. Despite the British Minister's protest, he has not yet been released.

MACHINE RULES OF NATIONAL HOUSE OPPOSED

Congressional Independents Gain Support for Insurgent Action Against Rules Committee Control of Procedure

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Independents are encouraged by what they regard as increasing evidences that members of the House of Representatives are becoming less and less inclined to accept "machine rules" of procedure. Twice in two days the Rules Committee, the most powerful instrument of party control, has been given sharp indication of this feeling upon the part of many House members. This, the independents believe, forecasts real revision of the rules when the House of the Sixty-fifth Congress is organized.

Yesterday afternoon a special rule reported by the Rules Committee through its chairman, Representative Henry of Texas, for forcing through the measure to extend the time of the Newlands joint congressional commission, was defeated on a roll call vote of 145 to 167.

This rule was characterized by Republican opponents as radical and autocratic, although its defenders claimed that it was not unusual and not as severe a one as might have to be used if obstructive political tactics were resorted to by the minority. The rule sought to limit the time of debate to an hour for each side, besides relieving the Interstate Commerce Committee of further consideration of the bill and otherwise pressing the measure into favorable strategic condition. In spite of Chairman Henry's willingness to meet objectors part way, by agreement that opportunity for amendments to the measure should be allowed, the rule failed of adoption. It was noticed that there were a considerable number of Democrats voting against the rule.

Wednesday's disciplining of the Rules Committee—or, perhaps, especially, of its chairman—consisted of the House refusing to accept Mr. Henry's statement that Thomas W. Lawson had no facts on the stock market leak warranting investigation, the statement being made after Mr. Henry, in his "personal capacity," had looked into the matter by a long conversation with Mr. Lawson, at which no other member of the Rules Committee, or of the House, was present.

By a voice vote, in which not one dissenter was heard, the House voted to refer the Wood stock market resolution to the Rules Committee with instructions to report within 10 days. This is tantamount to saying that the Rules Committee was to investigate the charges in its official capacity and present a real report, rather than ask the House to accept the judgment of a single individual.

Further significance has been seen by independent observers in words dropped by members of the Rules Committee indicating that even the Democratic majority of that committee is not working as smoothly as "the machine" used to work. Representative Garrett of Tennessee, a Democrat, said on the floor, for example: "I am a member of the Committee on Rules—sometimes," and brought out a laugh by his evident disapproval of the chairman's handling the Lawson matter alone until the House spoke so decisively.

These things, independents believe, indicate that the "regular" party influences will not be able to prevent the rules coming before the House in the next Congress for a thorough overhauling, since members of the present House are showing signs of "insurgency," and since the next House will be too evenly divided between the parties, and contain too many party men ready to assert independence for the merits of a question, to enable "machine control" to prevail.

PRISONERS EXCHANGE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England—The Government has issued copies of documents regarding the agreement with Germany for the exchange of civilian prisoners in England and Germany, effected through the good offices of the United States embassies of London and Berlin.

J. P. TUMULTY IS NAMED IN LEAK INQUIRY

Secretary to President Wilson Said to Have Consulted With Man Who Had Knowledge of Coming of Peace Note

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—That Joseph P. Tumulty, private secretary to President Wilson, was several times in consultation at the Biltmore Hotel with Bernard Baruch, and that the latter had information as to the coming of the President's "peace note" "two or three days before it was sent," was stated by Congressman Wood of Iowa to have been told to him by persons whom he believes reliable.

Mr. Wood, author of the resolution for investigation of the alleged official "leak," was the first one to appear before the Rules Committee of the House, which this morning started hearings to determine what is beyond the Lawson charges.

Mr. Wood said that this information came to him by letter from A. Curtis, a Wall Street broker. Mr. Wood proposed that Otto Kahn, of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. be subpoenaed to tell what he knows, Mr. Wood having been informed that that firm had advanced information upon which it advised its friends to sell short.

B. Connolly & Co., a Washington brokerage firm, has been rumored. Mr. Wood said, to have as one of its members a brother of the President's wife. Connolly & Co. dealt through Hutton & Co. of New York. Paul Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board was stated to be closely associated with Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The Lawson telegram sent to Chairman Henry on Thursday night was presented to the committee. It read as follows:

"Will you kindly correct the impression of your last night's statement that your reason for not ordering investigation was my refusal to name any leaker or beneficiary and that no sane person could blame you for not chasing a mirage."

"We agreed at our meeting on Tuesday."

TRANSPORT IVERNIA SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—The British transport Ivernia has been sunk, it was officially announced last night by the British Admiralty. The text of the announcement is as follows:

The Ivernia was sunk by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean on Jan. 1 during bad weather and while carrying troops. At present four military officers and 146 men are missing. "The casualties among the Ivernia's officers and crew are not yet definitely known, but hopes are entertained that the only officers of the ship missing are the surgeon and chief engineer."

A supplementary report issued by the Admiralty says that 33 of the crew of the Ivernia and 120 military men are missing.
The Ivernia was built by C. S. Swan & Hunter, at Newcastle, England, in 1900. She was 582 feet long, 64.9 feet beam and 37.8 feet depth of hold. She was equipped with quadruple expansion engines, refrigerating machinery and wireless. Her net tonnage was 9165 and gross tonnage 14,278. She had accommodations for 250 saloon passengers, about 400 second cabin and more than 2000 steerage.

Two Liners on Missing List
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The White Star line freight steamer Georgic and the Cunard liners Andania and Ansonia today were classed in the maritime register as missing. The Georgic, one of the largest freight ships in the world, sailed 33 days ago from Philadelphia for Liverpool and Bristol, France. The liners were bound here from Liverpool.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IN PRINT PAPER INQUIRY

Attorney-General on Request of Federal Trade Commission Ready to Take Action

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission investigating the print paper situation has asked Attorney-General Gregory to employ the resources of the Department of Justice to assist in obtaining relief from combinations which are alleged to be holding up prices and controlling output in restraint of trade. The Attorney-General sent a reply to the commission in which he said:

"The department will at once take up the matter, and to that end I will have attorneys of the department meet with the commission or with attorneys of the commission, as may be desired, and go over the data already collected as a basis for determining what further steps to take."

"I know, of course, from what has been already brought out that a serious condition exists in this trade, and that any remedy which the law may afford should be applied at once."

This investigation has been in progress for several months, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Senate last August.

RECALL REQUEST FROM GERMANY NOT YET RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A press report received here today said that Germany had requested that Minister Vopicka of Bucharest be removed as Germany was displeased with Mr. Vopicka's work in behalf of the Allies. The State Department has no information as yet as to any request regarding Mr. Vopicka.

Charles J. Vopicka is a native of Bohemia. He came to the United States in 1880; was educated in the high school and the business college; removed to Chicago in 1887; engaged in real estate and banking business until 1899; was an organizer and later president and manager of the Atlas Brewing Company; West Park Commissioner, Chicago, 1894-97; member of School Board, 1901-02; member of Board of Local Improvements, 1903-04; Democratic candidate for Congress, fifth district, Illinois, 1904 (defeated); envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Balkan States since September, 1913. Mr. Vopicka is a man of wealth, and a member of several Chicago clubs.

POPULATION OF BOSTON BY STATE CENSUS IS 745,439

An increase of 59,247 in five years is shown in the tabulation of the population of the several divisions of Boston by the State census returns of 1915, with a comparison of the population of the same districts by the United States census of 1910, as given out today by the bureau of statistics. By the term "Boston proper" is meant old Boston as originally settled in 1630, exclusive of East Boston and annexations. The population of the districts annexed from time to time has been determined by as careful an observation of the old boundary lines, regardless of present ward lines with which they bear no relation, as possible.

	1910	1915	Increase	%
Boston proper.	193,274	196,200	3,026	1.5
East Boston...	58,488	65,680	7,192	12.3
South Boston...	71,703	69,746	*1,958	*2.7
Roxbury	117,727	127,683	9,956	8.5
Dorchester	116,780	138,119	22,339	19.3
West Roxbury...	45,594	56,071	10,477	23.0
Brighton	26,575	34,782	8,207	30.9
Charlestown...	41,444	39,661	*1,843	*4.4
Hyde Park.....	15,507	17,458	1,951	12.6
	686,192	745,439	59,247	8.6

*Decrease. *The population of Boston by the United States census of 1910 was 670,585, but Hyde Park having since been annexed, the figures for that town have been included in both columns for the sake of comparability.

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PRESIDENT NOW SAID TO HAVE THE GERMAN TERMS

Evidence Becoming More Apparent, It Is Stated, That Central Powers Would Go to Any Length to Make Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In spite of official denials here that the President has received from Germany a statement of the terms on which she would propose to enter a conference, it is understood in well-informed circles that the White House has in its possession an outline of the basis on which Germany and her allies would treat.

These terms do not differ in general scope from the statement given The Christian Science Monitor at the time the original proposals were made. They include the evacuation of Belgium and France with reparation, an independent Poland and Lithuania, one kingdom of Serbia and Montenegro, indemnification for Greece, indemnification for Eastern Prussia and Galicia, restoration of the African colonies, Constantinople for Turkey, and, as for assurance of the future, the Central Powers would enter a conference later for a limitation of armaments and for a league of nations.

Evidence is becoming daily more apparent that Germany and her allies would be willing to go to any length to make peace. It has likewise become apparent that this fact, based as it is on the near approach of exhaustion, especially in Austria, may militate to keep the Entente from entering any conference on terms dictated by a tottering enemy.

The interest of the world seems at the present moment to be centered upon the President's attitude. He has taken none into his confidence other than Colonel House, who is here in constant conference with him. It is learned that the Administration is much disturbed by the publication today of a report that the President is to dispatch a second note to the belligerents. It is declared that this report may have the effect of ruining the prospects for peace. The report is regarded as the natural result of the secrecy at the White House concerning the President's intentions.
However, it may be said on good authority that nothing will be done, in the very nature of the case, until the reply to the President's note from the Entente. It is possible a second note may be sent, but this depends upon the nature of the Entente's reply. At present the matter is purely speculative.

From information that the Monitor has received from the best sources in Washington some interesting facts may be related concerning the President's much-discussed note, facts which will indicate something of the embarrassment under which the President now is laboring. It appears, according to the information at hand, that the President had the note in preparation fully six weeks before it was dispatched. He had reached a point in the submarine situation with Germany where a break seemed inevitable unless something was done. This truth was made clear in these dispatches at the time. His problem was to bring about an end of the condition on the sea that it seemed would inevitably bring this nation into war with Germany. He knew his country did not want war, and he came to the conclusion that the only solution of the problem would be the end of the war.

So he started to write his note. During the first week of December it was completed. Now appears the interesting point in the history of this document. It was guarded carefully both at the White House and at the State Department. Least of all did the Administration wish that any knowledge of it should get to German officials, but it did. The manner of its communication may never be revealed. It became known in Berlin.

The Imperial Government had been considering for some time how negotiations might be opened to bring about an end of the war. The masses in Germany were on short rations. Nobody had a full meal, and, with economic conditions growing more precarious day by day, it was apparent that the longer peace was delayed the less favorable terms would the Central Powers secure. It had been planned to make use of President Wilson's position as the chief magistrate of the leading neutral nation to force a breaking of the blockade. This he had failed to do. Berlin had hoped that the President would make use of some of the retaliatory measures Congress placed in his hands. This he had failed to do. The pressure of the blockade became more severe. Still the President was not made use of as Professor Munsterberg had advised the Chancellor he should be.

Then came the knowledge to Berlin that the President was about to move for peace. The impending action of the President was interpreted as a move to realize a supposed ambition to be a mediator, rather than as a move to avoid a break with Germany; indeed, it is not thought that his purpose, as has been explained to this bureau officially was known in Berlin at the time. It is considered obvious that the Imperial Government, hearing of the President's impending action saw the necessity of making its

(Continued on page four, column three)

SR. ACUNA TELLS WHY MEXICANS BEGAN REVOLT

Letter Written While He Was Secretary of State Charges Conspiracy of Clergy and Privileged Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That Mexico's "governments" (conservative) have, both before and after her independence, and in complicity with the clergy and the privileged classes, kept the lower classes in the most absolute ignorance and fanatical superstition, in this way trying, in vain, to destroy the democratic spirit of the people and thus keep them in a state of subjection, with all initiative gone, and incapable of bettering their political or social position," is one of the statements contained in a letter addressed to Stanley R. Yarnall, chairman of the subcommittee on government relations of the Peace Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, by Jesus Acuna, who at the time the letter was written was Secretary of State for Mexico.

The letter was sent in answer to the open letter issued by the committee asking for cooperation throughout the country for reestablishment of cordial relations between the United States and Mexico. Mr. Acuna was so interested in the appeal that he gave it the widest circulation in the Mexican press, in order that, as he says, "the meritorious efforts in the matter of reestablishment of cordial relations (which ought to prevail between our countries) might be known and duly appreciated by my fellow countrymen." Mr. Acuna had his reply printed on the first page of El Pueblo in Mexico City. That reply, a running comment, from the Carranza viewpoint, on the revolutionary movement in Mexico for the last few years, is in part, as follows:

"Really Mexico has been the victim of evil governments, both before and after her autonomy. Her extremely fertile soil has been exploited by the big landlords by the granting of excessive concessions, and this has resulted in the impoverishment and misery of the larger part of her sons. In the same way, the natural wealth of this country has been monopolized, for ruinous concessions have been granted to any number of foreigners and 'Nationalists'."

"In spite of all this misery, there were writers both within and without Mexico who, for the sake of gain, falsely wrote of economic and political progress, thus covering over with a golden mantle the deplorable state of Mexico."

"Such a state of things awakened deep yearnings for a radical change; it resulted in a great revolution. The spirit of democracy was reborn and the Mexican people exalted Francisco Madero to the presidency."

"The characteristic spirit of goodness and confidence of this apostle now become chief executive assisted certain persons allied with past regimes and still secretly in their service to mount to prominent posts and by mean attacks and intrigues in the very bosom of the Government repudiated confidence with perfidy. Thus the everlasting enemies of public liberty were able to prepare for the great stroke of Feb. 9, 1913, which culminated in the assassination of the chief executive of the republic and the elevation to the dictatorship of the representative of the despotic faction. To him was confided the defense of the country."

"Hence arose the Mexican revolution, headed by the only person willing enough and able enough to be the representative of the law, Venustiano Carranza. It would be out of place here to review the progress of this popular movement—its glorious triumphs, its heroic failures unequalled even by the Wars of Independence or the Revolution of Ayutla; suffice it to say that the present revolution is above all a national movement. It is, however, apropos to point out the features, the trend, and the results of the revolution, and in order to do this it is well to take as the safest guides, the Decree of Guadalupe, signed March 26, 1913, known as 'The Plan of Guadalupe' and that issued at Veracruz on Dec. 12, 1914."

"The first is the flag of the revolution, while the second is its program; the first is the call to arms for the purpose of punishing the crime against the majesty of the law, the crushing of the usurper and to lead the country back to order; the second was the creed of the revolutionaries, the thought, spirit, decalogue, dogma of the revolution; the faithful interpretation of the needs of our people, and above all the justification of the revolution in the present and its future glory."

"It is really in the decree of Dec. 12, 1914, where the provision is made whereby the First Chief, Venustiano Carranza, shall set forth and put in force during the struggle, all laws and measures relative to the social, political and economic life of the country; shall effect all reforms that public opinion demands and regards as indispensable for the bringing about of equality among themselves."

"The cry of the revolution, echoing the cry of the people of Mexico, has been 'Justice.' And in demanding justice they have demanded also respect and effectiveness in the exercise of their natural rights, both civil and political. They have demanded equal proportionment in the distribution of revenue. They have demanded the protection of the laborer, of the peasant and the emancipation of labor."

They have demanded lands, education, and, in fine, they have demanded their own redemption. And the revolution has been bringing about gradually the fulfillment of these beautiful promises, the aspirations and yearnings which are constant and undying."

"I am, therefore, delighted beyond measure to read in your 'Open Letter' that these truths are recognized. The following lines prompted me to write as I have done: 'Out of chaos order is gradually emerging. In the judgment of men competent to express a clear and intelligent opinion, the First Chief of the Mexican Revolution and his collaborators are honestly trying and with good success to reestablish the Government and the law and to free the Mexican people from the enormous injustices which have been placed upon them.'"

"The labor your sub-committee has undertaken could not possibly be more worthy, more honorable, more noble. I take pleasure in congratulating it and I feel, as a Mexican, profoundly gratified to see the remarkable contrast which your committee makes to the dollar-worshipping business man. You have taken up the task of forming and directing public opinion not only in your own country, but in all the Continent, to focus their eyes upon the truth, to elevate this redemptory revolution and also the citizen who commands and is its very incarnation; whose firmness is immovable, whose faith in the future destiny of his people and race, is unbreakable."

M. CLEMENCEAU VIEWS UNTOWARD EVENTS IN ATHENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—M. Clemenceau endeavors to say something of what he thinks of a situation marked by the fall of Bucharest and untoward events in Athens. He has to go warily because of the Censor, and he admits that all he can do at the best is to skirt round his subject with the occasional quotation of some crumb of information from other papers which has managed, by some means or other, to get into print. The first thing would be to know exactly how we stand, says M. Clemenceau. And that is what we are not allowed to do. What is going on in the East, where the intervention of Rumania was made the occasion of such jubilation by the Briandist press? I have not the right to tell you or to explain to you the strong and the weak points of the two fronts. I will at any rate say a word as to the military situation in Rumania, and point out that the immense Rumanian granary is now at the disposal of Germany for the more effective nullification of the effects of our blockade. I will shield myself in making this statement behind a quotation from the Temps: "The Germans are boasting of their success; they proclaim everywhere that they have found enormous quantities of wheat in Wallachia as well as other cereals and immense provisions of meat, oil and rubber which will be of the most value to them. We are obliged to admit that they are not exaggerating anything; we fear that in the valley of the Prahova they will also find great reservoirs of petrol." In a few days our immense effort efficiently to blockade Germany has been annihilated!

After Rumania, Greece. And here I am even more hopelessly embarrassed as to what I can say. To say that white is white, or black black is, of course, quite out of the question. Somebody who is in a position to know tells me that official dispatches have arrived which throw light on this supermuddle. I am too wise to venture on such superpreserved ground. All I can say is that we were forbidden to criticize King Constantine, whose resistance to widespread means. We were told all sorts of nonsense on this subject. All that I will say is that the Emperor of Russia and the King of England are the cousins of William II, but that this fact does not in the very least result in their having any consideration for him. Try, reader, and draw your own conclusions. To save M. Briand the trouble, I will leave a blank where the lines following should have been. (M. Clemenceau adds a footnote remarking that the French press is not even allowed to reproduce the statements made by Zimmermann in the Reichstag on the Greek affair. As the Germans know these facts, how can it be to the interest of the French people that they should not know them? he asks.)

The present state of affairs in Greece is certainly not what was intended. We aimed at different results. There can be no two opinions on that. What is quite clear today is that King Constantine is not our friend. This fact had not penetrated the official mind. I will do this justice to Constantine, that he has never tried to deceive us as to his real sentiments. That is where he differs from Ferdinand of Bulgaria. He has said over and over again that he believed that Germany would be successful, and that his inclinations were in her direction. We tried to prove to him by arguments which were not sufficiently backed by military force that he had not the leanings which he said he had. We were told that this was "la grande politique," and in consequence our good deputies were filled with confidence. Yet in spite of all this, if such a thing can be believed, Constantine openly organized his Sicilian vespers and set light to his mine when the time fixed by himself had come. On Nov. 22 he declared that he refused to surrender the arms which we demanded from him, without sufficient means for enforcing our demand. The continuance of this demand, without any strong backing, produced the inevitable result. What happened was the result of our own folly."

They have demanded lands, education, and, in fine, they have demanded their own redemption. And the revolution has been bringing about gradually the fulfillment of these beautiful promises, the aspirations and yearnings which are constant and undying."

INSURANCE FOR WORKERS IS AIM OF CALIFORNIA

State Commission Gives Hearing to Get Light on Both Sides of Question—Compulsory Clause Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—At the hearing before the California State Social Insurance Commission, which was appointed last year for the purpose of inquiring into the need for, and the feasibility of establishing, some system of compulsory disability insurance, which hearing was held in this city recently, much testimony was given on both sides of the question.

Physicians, social workers, business men, and those interested in social and economic questions favored the plan on the ground that it would enable a large class of persons to get more extensive medical attention than they receive under the present conditions; while labor leaders, representatives of fraternal and insurance organizations, and one or two physicians opposed the idea on the ground that such an act would be in the nature of class legislation; that the introduction of the idea of compulsion in such matters would be a dangerous precedent, and for other reasons.

No special form of the proposed legislation was under consideration, but it was generally understood that the plan most likely to be brought forward at the proper time will involve insurance against disability by means of a fund to which employers, employees and the State should contribute, the act affecting only those earning, say, \$100 a month or less. It is understood, however, that such legislation would be contrary to the constitutions of both the State and the United States and that the Social Insurance Commission will probably recommend to the Legislature, the submission of a constitutional amendment that would enable the enactment of such legislation.

Among those who favored the social insurance idea were Harris Weinstein, Commissioner of the Industrial Accident Board of California and State Market Director; A. J. Pillsbury, State Industrial Accident Commissioner; Alvin S. Johnson, professor of political science in Leland Stanford Junior University, and Dr. Morton R. Gibbons, medical director of the Industrial Accident Commission of California and of the State Compensation Fund. Among those who opposed the plan in whole or in part were James W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion; W. W. Harris, who is also associated with the labor press; John A. Falconer, secretary of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and Dr. John H. Graves, a practicing physician.

The hearing was conducted by Dr. I. M. Rubinow, who has been in the State for some months delivering lectures in favor of establishing such a disability insurance system. The essence of the thought expressed by those who favored the plan was that a large number of wage earners, especially women, are financially unable to procure what was looked upon as the necessary degree of medical treatment, and that the State was, therefore, justified in taking steps to see that what was considered adequate medical attention was placed within their reach. Elizabeth Ashe, a social settlement worker, stated that in districts with which she is familiar, the average wage worker is not able to pay doctor's bills for himself, to say nothing of medical bills for a family.

Theodore Johnson, attorney for the San Francisco Labor Council, favored the idea, saying that in his opinion the laboring man opposed compulsory insurance because he did not understand it. He said he believed that if social insurance were put into effect it would be followed by invalidity insurance, superannuation and unemployment insurance.

James W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion, who said that he had given a great deal of study to the question, expressed unqualified opposition to the kind of measure proposed, on the ground that it involved class distinction and because he did not like the compulsory nature of the plan. "The American labor movement," he said, "has always been opposed to compulsion not only on the part of the State but on the part of labor organizations themselves. In the first place the idea provides for compulsion only on the part of wage workers. No bill that has been introduced in any Legislature in this country, so far as I can find out, has dealt with other than wage workers who earn less than a given amount, usually \$100 a month. In other words, the main advocates of compulsion, so far as disability insurance is concerned, are those who are not themselves to be governed by the laws they propose to enact."

Dr. Morton Gibbons outlined a plan of operation for a law involving a system of hospitals throughout the State, in charge of district chiefs. "We know that the use of hospitals is going to increase very greatly if such a law is passed," said Dr. Gibbons. "The necessity for them will increase and probably the only way to get them with sufficient dispatch will be for the State either to subsidize existing hospitals or probably build new model hospitals in advantageous positions."

Asked by Dr. Rubinow what he would recommend in regard to people who have religious or other scruples against treatment, and if he would be in favor of a part of the funds of such an insurance system go-

ing to treatment that is not medical, Dr. Gibbons replied that he would be in favor of such an arrangement provided that it was all to be under the supervision of a district chief, who would be a regular practitioner of medicine. Dr. Rubinow said that Dr. Gibbons' recommendation in that regard "might work out very well."

W. W. Harris, who is connected with the labor press of the State, said that "organized labor looks upon compulsory insurance as probably another effort on the part of a certain profession to extend exploitation of the workers. In other words they look upon it as an effort on the part of the medical profession—a great many of the wage workers do—to extend the exploitation of the wage workers. And my observation has led me to believe that there is some foundation for that fear. The medical profession is in the same position as the wage workers—they are competing for jobs, and probably the competition in the medical profession has been about as keen as it has been among the bricklayers or carpenters."

This witness said he believed that it could be shown that the average earnings of wage workers under union regulation are considerably in advance of the average earnings of the medical profession.

It was the opinion of several physicians who testified that freedom of choice of physician under such a system should not be allowed, that is, that all patients should be treated by the regular staff rather than by physicians chosen by themselves. Others thought that there should be a limited choice of physicians—at least at first.

Dr. Lillie Beebe, a practicing physician, favored a system of social insurance benefiting in the beginning, only those earning less than a specified amount. She expressed also the thought that "the thing may work out into a very large, much more ample, scheme than we feel at present. It seems to me that it might be the great aim in the long run to have a huge public health affair of it. I should say that there should be free choice of physicians within reasonable limitations. That is, there should be a certain check upon the number of physicians who do this type of work, but within that reasonable limitation there should be free choice, at least that would probably be the only reasonable way for it to work out at first."

MANY SOUTHERN GROUPS TO MEET IN NEW YORK

Managing Director of Commercial Congress Making Arrangements for Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Clarence J. Owens, managing director of the Southern Commercial Congress, has been in this city recently to confer with Oscar Strauss, chairman of the Public Service Commission and general chairman of the committee which will superintend the ninth annual convention of the congress in this city Oct. 15 to 17.

Mr. Owens says that the congress in New York will have for its chief subject of discussion the question of changed conditions resulting from the European war. He points out that the congress is commercial, industrial, agricultural and educational, and as such will consider post-war conditions from agricultural, industrial, military, governmental, commercial and financial viewpoints.

The congress is a united effort on the part of southern commercial bodies and business institutions to induce a proper understanding by the people of the South regarding the significance of the physical resources of their states in establishing a greater nation through a greater South.

During the congress in this city there will be a southern exposition at Madison Square Garden. This will show the raw materials and manufactured products of the South. Meeting in the city at the same time will be the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture, the Southern Cotton Congress, the American Commission on Agricultural Organization, the Southern Cotton Seed Crushers Association, the Southern Commercial Secretariat, the Women's Auxiliary of the Southern Commercial Congress and the House of Southern Governors.

ALASKA ACTIVE ON REFORM MEASURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska.—At the coming session of the Alaska Legislature, bills will be formulated to carry out the will of the voters, who, by large majorities, favored an eight-hour day for all classes of labor and also a law prohibiting the liquor traffic. Strong interest is manifested in the character of the measures that will be drawn.

Alaska, since its Legislature first convened on March 3, 1913, has been active in the consideration of reform measures. At the first session the first act passed was one giving the suffrage to women. The Legislature meets every two years, and the referendum prohibition and the eight-hour day plan were ordered at the last session.

MORGAN FUND FOR TRINITY
HARTFORD, Conn.—A gift of \$150,000 from J. P. Morgan of New York to aid the campaign for an endowment of \$1,000,000 for Trinity College of this city has been announced. The endowment is to be used for increased salaries of the faculty and for a new chapel and gymnasium. Mr. Morgan is a member of the board of trustees of the college.

STATEMENT BY M. TREPOFF ON RUSSIA'S BEHALF

Contains First Official Declaration of Recognition by the Allied Powers of Russia's Aspirations in the Near East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia.—The speech lately delivered in the Duma by the new Prime Minister, M. Trepoff, which was summarized in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, was a striking reaffirmation of Russia's determination to achieve victory at all costs. It contained also the first official declaration of the recognition by the Allies of Russia's Constantinople aspirations.

The fact that in political circles the new Prime Minister was not free from the same suspicions which brought about the fall of M. Stuermer was shown by the Socialist disorders which for three-quarters of an hour prevented him from speaking. It was only with the suspension of the Socialist leaders that peace was restored.

More than once it has been declared from this place, on behalf of the Government, M. Trepoff declared, when he was able to speak, that the war will be carried on to the end until complete victory has been attained. More than once also it has been announced that there will never be a premature, or separate peace. Nothing can change this resolution, which is the inflexible will of the august Russian Sovereign, who stands with the whole of his faithful people. Russia will never lay down her arms before complete victory has been attained.

Dealing with internal affairs M. Trepoff dwelt on the Government's anxiety to solve the food problem and remarked: Above all it is indispensable to construct factories capable of keeping our valiant army supplied with the requisite war material. It is indispensable to develop the technical resources of the country. A series of measures are under consideration for the development of technical instruction. A bill in regard to compulsory general education and other measures tending to raise the standard of culture of the population will be laid before the Duma.

The immediate program of the Government must be directed to one end, the winning of victory at all costs—a complete and conclusive victory. The war must continue until German militarism is destroyed beyond all possibility of recrudescence in the early future. It is indispensable to eliminate the continual menace of violence which, for decades past, has troubled the whole civilized world. The war now being waged must be crowned by victory, not only over the enemy without, but also over the enemy within. The war has opened our eyes. Russian industry, Russian education, Russian natural science, Russian art, we now realize, have been under the yoke of Germanism.

Referring to Poland, M. Trepoff said: The enemy continues to occupy part of our territory. We have to reconquer it and thus recover the Kingdom of Poland, temporarily detached from our enemies the territories formerly Polish beyond the frontier, and we will then reconstitute a Poland free within its ethnographical boundaries and in inseparable union with Russia.

Then M. Trepoff came to the question of Constantinople and the Dardanelles. Speaking of the tasks before us, he said, which the war has brought into relief, I cannot refrain from touching upon a question which lies close to the heart of every Russian. For more than 1000 years Russia has stretched out southwards towards a free outlet on an open sea. The keys of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, Oleg's shield over the gate of Constantinople—these have been the age-long dream, cherished in the hearts of the Russian people, all through the different periods of its existence.

Well, these aspirations are ready for realization. From the very commencement of the war, wishing to spare human lives, and acting in accord with our allies, we did our utmost to restrain Turkey from participation in hostilities. France, Great Britain and Russia made no effort to get Turkey to enter the war. They only urged her, that in her own interests, she should remain neutral. At the same time Turkey was given formal assurances and promises guaranteeing her in exchange for neutrality, the integrity of her territory and her independence, and conferring upon her certain privileges and advantages. But these efforts were in vain, and, deceived by the promises of the Germans, Turkey attacked us surreptitiously and thus sealed her doom.

The vital interests of Russia are as well understood by our loyal allies as by ourselves, and that is why an agreement which we concluded in 1915 with Great Britain and France, and to which Italy has adhered, established in the most definitive fashion the right of Russia to the straits and to Constantinople.

The Russian people should know for what they are shedding their blood, and in accord with our allies the announcement of this agreement is made today from this tribune. I repeat that absolute agreement on this point is firmly established among the Allies, and there is no doubt that after she has obtained sovereign possession of a free passage into the Mediterranean, Russia will grant freedom of navigation for the Rumanian flag, which now, not for the first time, floats in battle side by side with the flag of Russia.

In conclusion, M. Trepoff said: Russia needs the common labor of every one, based on a regular distribution according to individual capacity. The

effect of the common effort will be to advance us nearer to our one and great aim, victory. The patriotic duty of everybody is not to undermine the country's power, but to do the utmost to strengthen it. The history of the world has never known so decisive a moment. We must organize all the power of the nation and hurl it against the enemy. Nothing will resist that force. Remember that, however cruel the enemy's blows may be, the final victory is ours; it is surely approaching us; let us march united to meet it.

Press Is Unanimous

Regards With Satisfaction Announcement Made in the Duma

PETROGRAD, Russia.—The Russian press was unanimous in expressing its satisfaction with the declaration of M. Trepoff in the Duma as to the agreement between Russia and her allies concerning her right to Constantinople and the straits. It was generally observed that the agreement would be welcomed with the more enthusiasm in that it satisfied both the historical claims and the vital needs of Russia, while at the same time affording the peoples of Europe a common guarantee against the German danger.

It was noticed that the Rietch, while dwelling on the importance of the agreement, took the opportunity to refer to the services of M. Sazonoff in connection with it. The Novoye Vremya emphasized the point that the agreement would insure the pacific development of Russia, and the interests of all the European powers, especially Rumania, seeing that the interruption of communications between the ports of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean entailed disastrous consequences for the capital needs and the economic life of the whole of Europe.

Russian domination of the straits, it wrote, means profound peace, the tranquil development of the economic life of all the peoples and powers along the Black Sea littoral, and the continuity of their commercial relations with Western Europe. Moreover, the return of the straits to Russia will constitute a unique means of destroying at their roots the aggressive plans of Germany, plans that are a danger to the whole of humanity, thus assuring European peace for long years.

The Gazette de la Bourse observed that while the possession of the straits represented for Russia the realization of a historic problem based on interests of prime political and economic importance, the Balkan campaign represented for the Allies the most efficacious means of isolating the Central Powers, and, consequently, of attaining in the common cause the desired result, namely, victory. All Russia, the paper added, will warmly applaud the Premier's declaration that the struggle to the end against Germany must be not only military, but also economic and social. Such a declaration, made for the first time from the parliamentary tribune by the head of the Russian Government, acquires a special importance.

The Novoye Vremya, commenting on the repudiation of Germanism which dominated M. Trepoff's speech, observed: M. Trepoff has expressed himself openly and with authority on what has preoccupied every patriot since the beginning of the war: Russia must be victorious not only on the field of battle, but also in the interior of the country; she must root up the fibers of Germanism, which have flourished in her midst for the past two centuries.

DEPORTATION OF BELGIAN CIVILIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In connection with the deportation of Belgian civilians by the German authorities, it has been remarked that of all neutral countries Holland was the most deeply concerned in the violation of international law. At the time of the wholesale exodus of Belgians into Holland, that is in the summer of 1914, the Dutch Government, after having given hospitality to this overwhelming stream of refugees, trusting in German assurances, advised a great number of the Belgians to return to their own country, assuring them of safety under the German occupation. Such being the case, it is easy to see that Holland feels responsible in a measure for the welfare of these people and that the deportations are in direct violation of the German assurances of noninterference which led to the repatriation of the Belgians. It is interesting to note that the well-informed Independence Belge, which is still being published in London, expresses itself as satisfied with the attitude of the Dutch Government in these circumstances. It says in a recent issue: In certain political circles in Holland the question of whether the Government of Queen Wilhelmina has taken some step through diplomatic channels to express its concern at the way in which Germany is ruthlessly breaking every international convention and violating the rights of humanity is the cause of much speculation. We feel certain that the Dutch Government, whose lofty liberalism is well known, has not remained indifferent to the crime which has been perpetrated in Belgium and that it has, with simple and strong courage which is its characteristic, made it clear in Berlin that the Belgian deportations have produced a very bad effect on neutral countries. Our brothers in Holland, continues the Independence Belge, would be mistaken if they did not feel the most entire confidence in their Government in this particular instance. There are two ways of performing a duty; the Dutch Government has chosen to do theirs unostentatiously.



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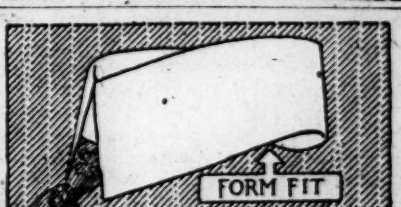
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CHAIRMAN HURLEY QUILTS TRADE BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, resigned Thursday to resume his business in Chicago. The resignation was accepted. The chairman will leave the commission Feb. 1 and Vice-Chairman Harris automatically will succeed him. "Nothing but business is pulling me away," said Mr. Hurley. "I am building an addition to one of my manufacturing plants."

MR. ASQUITH'S GREAT RECORD IN PARLIAMENT

Legislative Career One of Most
Remarkable in British History
— Summary of Notable
Events of Premiership Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The premiership of Mr. Asquith lasted from April, 1908, to the evening of Dec. 5, 1916. However events may develop, the visit of Mr. Asquith to His Majesty King George on Tuesday evening, Dec. 5, closed temporarily one of the most remarkable premierships in British history. Mr. Asquith succeeded to the seat of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman at a moment when the Liberal Party had passed from the height of victory of their great year 1906 to the valley of depression and reaction. The prophets were only too ready to stake their reputations on it that the Liberal party would right speedily be out of office and some of them could promise you that it would never be in office again. If not the Government, then at least Mr. Asquith himself would speedily be relegated to the political dustheap by—it is interesting to recall—Mr. Lloyd George. Yet a couple of years later Mr. Asquith won two successive general elections with a year's interval in between, largely by the energy and political genius and campaigning ability of his brilliant lieutenant.

Following that he held the reins of Government for nearly another four years till August, 1914, and then controlled the same Government as a war Government till the shells crisis brought about its fall. The formation of a coalition Government still found Mr. Asquith leader, and though his rule was often threatened, opposition had a way of appearing somewhat hollow and ineffective when matters came to a crisis. During the historical week-end with which December opened the political sky was clear, as compared with what it had been in previous months, although in every direction there was deep discontent at the general failure of the Allies to use their great resources with more rapidity and decision—a failure which, in every country, was blamed on the Government in power.

To retain a position in which he had to bear the chief burden of responsibility during six years of the fiercest political strife in recent British history amid public and private criticism and attack often of a malignant kind, and to follow it up with the leadership of the country during two years of the greatest war in history, is a somewhat striking feat. The premiership has been marked, moreover, by legislation of an outstanding kind, whatever history may say of its merits, and by events of outstanding historical importance. The first part of Mr. Asquith's premiership lasted from April, 1908—when King Edward, who was then at Biarritz, called on him to form a Government—till 1910.

The measures placed on the statute book in that time included the Old Age Pensions Act, the Labor Exchanges Act, the Children's Act, known as the Children's Charter, and the Irish University Act. Some of these measures implied nothing less than a social revolution and were not passed without provoking extraordinarily bitter feeling which appeared to have definitely impaired the cordial relations outside politics which are a tradition in British political life. In April, 1909, came the budget proposals associated with the name of Mr. Lloyd George, including duties on undeveloped land and mineral rights and the increment value and reversion duties. The House of Lords blocked these measures and by a majority of 350 to 75, he demanded that they should be referred to the country. Mr. Lloyd George made the most of a first rate political cry. The country was quick to resent what was described as an invasion by the Peers of the historic rights of the people's House, and an election in which the brilliant campaigning gifts of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill proved very useful to the Liberal Party, ended in a Liberal victory by a majority, with the Labor party and the Irish Nationalists, of 124—a result which would have appeared quite out of the question when Mr. Asquith assumed the premiership. The rights of the Lords were drastically limited in a famous series of resolutions and the Lords accepted the budget proposals.

The battle with the Peers was, however, only half over and the Liberals had not yet won. In deference to King George who, in 1910, ascended the throne, a veto conference between the leaders of the parties and of the two Houses was held at Buckingham Palace, but no agreement could be arrived at and the Lords declined to pass the Veto Bill. A crisis had developed and the question was whether Mr. Asquith would ask the King to create a sufficient number of peers to overrule the decision of the existing House of Lords or again go to the country. The issue was keenly debated. Finally the Prime Minister went to the country at the end of the year and his majority was found to have remained, for all practical purposes, unchanged, being 126 instead of 124. The opening months of 1911, therefore, saw the stormy passage of the Parliament Act taking away the rights of the Lords to reject any bill which had been passed three times by the House of Commons. So keen was the feeling that an unprecedented scene occurred when the Lords, in July, sent back the act with certain wrecking amendments, the opposition howling down the Prime Minister for an hour, whenever he attempted to speak. Mr. Asquith's an-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith.

nouncement that King George had consented to the creation of peers, if necessary, in order to secure the passage of the measure, led to the surrender of the House of Lords despite a "die-hard" movement among its members. Out of this crisis, however, another immediately arose, for the Lords, early in 1913, vetoed the Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment bills, which had been the chief work in the Commons during 1912. A second time the Commons passed these two measures and in addition—a first time—the Plural Voting Bill, which was another bone of fierce contention between the parties. Again all three failed to pass the barrier of the Lords. Party feeling was running higher and higher and in Ireland was becoming a source of real danger to the safety of the realm and, as events proved, of real comfort to its enemies. An attempted political coup, of which the details are still obscure, led to the refusal by certain officers, including General Gough, whose great services in the present war are written, to lead their men into Ulster with the possibility ahead of civil war. It is well known that at the time Mr. Winston Churchill was advised that there would be a refusal by the fleet to obey corresponding orders. A political crisis followed which culminated in the resignation of Colonel Seeley, Minister for War, and Sir John French, Inspector-General. Mr. Asquith met the crisis by assuming the office of War Minister and seeking reelection, which he secured unopposed. Finally he secured the passage of the Home Rule Act by a majority of 77. The Lords were still determined to fight to the last ditch and finally the King intervened and, to the satisfaction of the nation, summoned a round table conference at Buckingham Palace.

A notable incident during these stirring days was the enthusiastic cheering with which the Irish soldiers, who happened to be drawn up on the parade ground at Wellington barracks, greeted Mr. John Redmond and Mr. John Dillon as they walked from Buckingham Palace past the barracks to the House of Commons. It showed the dangerous tendency of political feeling to divide at least the Irish section of the army into two camps. Ireland appeared to be on the verge of a dangerous outbreak and the national anxiety was profound, but already the little cloud of Sarajevo in the East, no bigger than a man's hand, was spreading up the sky and overshadowing even the most acute domestic differences. In the face of the dangerous international situation something of a compromise was arranged, the Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment acts receiving the Royal assent in September, and a Suspendent act was passed by agreement postponing their application.

With the decision of the British Cabinet to participate in the war, Mr. Asquith lost the services of his colleagues, Lord Morley and Mr. John Burns, from the Cabinet, and Mr. C. P. Trevelyan from the subordinate ministry. Earl Kitchener joined, as Secretary for War, and the work of the Cabinet resolved itself solely into the prosecution of the war. It is yesterday's history how the Government was brought down by the discovery that there was a grave shortage of shells, and owing to Admiralty differences between Mr. Churchill and Admiral Sir John Fisher, and Mr. Asquith, believing that the war had passed beyond the stage when it could be run by a party, invited the Unionist, Labor and Na-

tionist leaders to join him in a Coalition Government.

Only the Nationalists, who gravely disapproved of the step, refused. Mr. Asquith remained Prime Minister. Mr. Lloyd George transferred his great energy and organizing ability to the formation of the Ministry of Munitions, handing over the vital control of national finances to the lucid and brilliant intellect of Mr. McKenna. Mr. Runciman was promoted to the Board of Trade and Messrs. Bonar Law, Arthur Balfour, Walter Long, Lords Lansdowne, Curzon, Selborne and other Unionists received various offices, while Mr. Arthur Henderson also took office as the representative of Labor. Under the Coalition Government the houses of Parliament proceeded to pass a Munitions Act, the two Military Service acts and other war measures. The most interesting domestic happening was the Dublin outbreak which led to Mr. Birrell's resignation. Various other ministerial changes occurred, Mr. Lloyd George succeeding Earl Kitchener, Sir Edward Carson resigning, as a protest against lack of decision in prosecuting the war. Mr. Winston Churchill resigning, on being excluded from the War Council, and Lord Selborne resigning on other grounds. Lord Robert Cecil became Minister of Blockade.

On assuming office in 1906, the Liberal Government carried on the tradition that foreign policy was a thing outside of party politics. Hence the foreign policy of the Liberal Government is to be regarded as a National policy which would have followed the same broad lines whichever party had been in power. Viscount Grey, however, who had been Foreign Secretary since 1906, had always held a unique position and exercised a commanding influence in international affairs, and the high esteem for his personal character felt on the Continent and the general recognition of his disinterestedness were instrumental in averting European strife in the days following the Balkan wars. Notable events in this connection were his adhesion to the naval two-power standard, the Moroccan crisis, the growing understanding with France and hence the increasingly friendly relations of Britain and Russia. The Declaration of London in 1909, summarizing the rules of prize in naval warfare which resulted from a Hague convention, had an important bearing on sea-power and raised the keenest controversy in Britain. Though signed by the great naval powers, it was never ratified by the British Parliament. When the war broke out it was recognized by an order-in-council, with certain modifications, as the only formulated doctrine on the subject, but was subsequently dropped. Finally, among factors which affected the Government without becoming matters of policy, may be mentioned the woman's suffrage movement, which was becoming less and less manageable when the war came to alter the state of that, as of all political questions.

With this vast advantage in land, it was comparatively easy for these Argentine pioneers to sit in their homes and see railroads and harbor improvements arrive under the impulse of foreign capital, to watch the increase of immigration, adding to the country's importance in agriculture as well as in cattle, exchanging modern steam-driven farm machinery, and assuring the prosperity of themselves and their posterity for generations to come. In a country where political influence and military record were so closely allied to the obtaining of land at trifling cost, one can readily see how the pernicious latifundia system fastened itself upon the Republic. Although the mistakes of those early years have since been recognized, and partially rectified, the results are still manifest in the abnormalities of this Buenos Aires de luxe, which has been significantly styled "A pretentious capital in a pastoral Republic."

One is still amazed to find that these great rural and almost feudal aristocrats of land who spend their wealth in the capitals of Europe when they are not living in their expensive Buenos Aires homes, still hold their lands comparatively free from taxes, while the poor Italian push cart man, and the later immigrant who owns but 50 acres must pay his taxes to the uttermost farthing. To be sure, there are laws recently enacted which make for equal division of property among the children, and some of the large estates are thus being broken up, yet until more favorable terms of owning property can be arranged for the present day immigrant, this richly resourceful country will lag behind its possible progress. At present the sons of these men of wealth of the capital city do not evince a taste for industry or hard work. It better suits their taste or temperament to choose law

BUENOS AIRES PEOPLE BOUGHT UP LAND CHEAP

Present Owners of Rich Homes
in Buenos Aires Saw Their
Purchases Advance in Price
a Thousand Fold or More

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The people of Buenos Aires, or the Portenos, as the inhabitants are known locally, are of primal interest to the student of modern civilization. Who are the people of Buenos Aires? Where did they come from? Why are they what they are? Unless we begin in some such fashion, the South American is an unsolvable puzzle to the Anglo-Saxon, and anything like mutual understanding will be quite impossible.

He who visits Buenos Aires may already have learned that Argentina was discovered in 1516 by the Spanish navigator, Juan de Solis, who, in search for a passage to the Pacific Ocean, was the first European to sail up the Rio de la Plata. He has learned doubtless already that in 1536 Pedro de Mendoza founded the city "Santa Maria de Buenos Aires," and that the Viceroyalty of La Plata, including Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay of today was broken in 1810 by the people of Buenos Aires, who declared their independence under the leadership of the famous names of General San Martin, General Belgrano and Admiral Brown; and that in 1860 the country adopted the name by which it is now known, "La Nacion Argentina."

It would be natural, therefore, to suppose that Buenos Aires, being of Spanish origin, would be identical in character and custom with other large South American cities, like Santiago or Lima. This supposition, however, is soon done away with as one learns that at least one fifth of the inhabitants of Buenos Aires are Italian and at least half the population are foreign-born; and that while according to very recent calculation it is reported that Chile has 1 per cent of foreign population, the Republic of which Buenos Aires is the capital, possesses 25 per cent of inhabitants who themselves or their immediate ancestry came from alien lands. It will also be found that some of the largest enterprises of the capital city are in the hands of British, Germans and Americans. Great Britain alone has invested \$1,250,000,000 in Argentina, and has put \$700,000,000 of this into railroads, which she controls largely by her representatives linked with their offices in London.

It is also an illuminating discovery that the people who dwell in these wonderfully rich homes on the Avenue General Alvear—and there are few cities where the motive of beauty is more prominent in palatial and luxurious houses—are the old Argentine families who own estancias. These people have made their money, not through industrial enterprises, as is the case so often in the United States, but by reason of the fact that a generation ago they were enabled by what would seem to be a short-sighted Government to buy land at 3 cents an acre, and have since seen their rich farms increased in value a thousand-fold and more.

Argentina has not been favored with the homestead system. Pedro Luro, a Basque immigrant, was pointed out as an example of what has happened. He received a hundred square leagues, or 625,000 acres of good soil, when the Government was glad to dispose of it at 3½ cents an acre. He got 50 Basque families to assist him with his grant and several millionaires resulted, for the land is valued today at 500 times what Luro paid for it. This immigrant, who landed at 17 years of age, in the year 1837, at Buenos Aires, having only a few shillings in his pocket, passed away a short time ago owning a million acres of land, half a million sheep and 150,000 cattle.

With this vast advantage in land, it was comparatively easy for these Argentine pioneers to sit in their homes and see railroads and harbor improvements arrive under the impulse of foreign capital, to watch the increase of immigration, adding to the country's importance in agriculture as well as in cattle, exchanging modern steam-driven farm machinery, and assuring the prosperity of themselves and their posterity for generations to come. In a country where political influence and military record were so closely allied to the obtaining of land at trifling cost, one can readily see how the pernicious latifundia system fastened itself upon the Republic. Although the mistakes of those early years have since been recognized, and partially rectified, the results are still manifest in the abnormalities of this Buenos Aires de luxe, which has been significantly styled "A pretentious capital in a pastoral Republic."

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or politics as a profession, rather than commerce, leaving the brunt of the burden bearing, and emoluments, as well, of industrial and economic development to foreigners. They have been brought up in a school where men are seldom referred to as possessing a fixed annual income. Income is not a subject of interest with the Buenos Aires plutocratic scion, but property and social standing is judged by capital.

The women of Buenos Aires, both by their beauty and feminine charm, live up to the artistic standard of the capital homes and general magnificence. No longer do you see the "manta" of Peru and Chile. These women dress in the height of Parisian fashion, and they wear their clothes with a style that one sees only on the Rue de la Paix. The Argentines want their women feminine in the extreme; they want them demure and restrained, as if still beneath the spell of old Spain. They want them to be good housekeepers, devoted mothers, and they are both of these in a superlative degree. They also hold the key of religion in their hands, especially those of the upper classes. In activity they are inferior to the women of the United States as far as the expression of their mental abilities is related to anything outside of the home, in the realm of social or public endeavor. Their intelligence, however, is undoubted. Slowly the women of Buenos Aires are breaking away from the Spanish exclusiveness, which has kept them orientally shut away from the world.

NEW FISH BANKS FOUND WITH SEA BASS ABUNDANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Two fish banks, abounding in millions of sea bass, have been discovered by the schooner Grampus of the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, which arrived at Southport two weeks ago to locate fish, clam and scallop banks thought to be located off the Cape Fear River. This announcement was made by E. H. Freeman, State fisheries commissioner, who was among those instrumental in getting the Government vessel for the purpose of making investigations.

The two sea bass banks that have been found and chartered by the experts on the Grampus are both in close proximity to the mouth of the Cape Fear River. The largest of the sea bass, or black fish, banks is located nine miles southwest, half south of Cape Fear, and the other is described as being 3½ miles wide and 2½ miles long. There a test was made with six black fish lines and the crew of the Grampus landed 139 sea bass in 15 minutes.

On the smaller bank, which is located 1½ miles west-southwest of the inshore light at Cape Fear, a test was made, and in 15 minutes with six lines 120 sea bass were caught. Although this bank is slightly smaller than the first found the fish caught were of a much larger variety.

COAL PRICES DOUBLE ARKANSAS OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The coal trade in Arkansas is on the biggest boom in its history, according to the annual report of T. H. Shaw, State Mine Inspector, filed with Governor Hays. The report says every mine in the State is being operated at full time, and that the demand for coal is exceeding the present production. Inspector Shaw also calls attention to the fact that development of shafts and mines in the coal districts will practically double the coal output of the State within a few months.

The report shows the total output of the State for the year ending in July was 1,910,298 tons, valued at \$452,717. The capital invested was \$2,594,260. Mr. Shaw points out that the stimulation of the coal market did not reach its present strength until after the year included in the report ended, and says it is his belief that the production will be practically doubled during the current year.

Sebech, Germany led in production with 1,350,147 tons. The other coal-producing counties in the order of their production, are Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Logan, Scott, Crawford, Yell and Washington.

OIL COMPANY EXTENDS WORKS AT GALVESTON

GALVESTON, Tex.—Henry Clay Pierce, head of the Pierce Fordyce Oil Association, announces that the company will erect a case and can factory at Galveston to cost \$100,000. This will be a new industry for Galveston and will employ several hundred men. The Pierce association will also soon begin improvements at the Texas City Refinery, on the mainland from Galveston, to cost \$300,000, and practically double the capacity of the Texas City plant.

PROHIBITION ACT EVADED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—It is estimated that between \$50,000 and \$60,000 worth of liquor is coming into Ontario every week and that the greater portion of it remains in this city. An amendment to the Prohibition Act is desired in order to stop the importation of liquor into this Province.

MASTER-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Secretary of War Sir S. B. von Donop is vacating the post of Master-General of the Ordnance, and will be succeeded by Maj.-Gen. W. T. Furse, C. B., D. S. O.

RECENT BRITISH POLITICAL CRISIS FROM THE INSIDE

Lord Derby Discusses the Position
at Luncheon Given in His
Honor at Aldwych Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Speaking at a luncheon given in his honor by the Aldwych Club, Sir Hedley Le Bas presiding, Lord Derby gave part of the inner history of the recent political crisis, although he did not add a great deal to the information which had leaked out from day to day to the press. His speech was summarized in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor. At the outset Lord Derby said he wished them to understand that what he had to say to them represented his feelings, uncolored by any word intended to conceal meaning. He now found himself involved, certainly without his own seeking, in a political crisis, when all sorts of accusations were bandied about respecting intrigues and disloyalty. I never will be disloyal and I never will enter into an intrigue, Lord Derby declared vigorously. I know of no intrigue, and I would never have been in one if I had known of it.

Even in the minor office he held at that time it became apparent, especially in the matter of man-power, that there was not sufficient grip by the governing powers of the position of the day. What was required was a small committee, who would not only consider matters and give a decision, but would have power to make all departments carry out the decisions so arrived at. Unless that was done, and quickly done, there was the great danger that the plans of their General Staff, whether in the case of the Army or the Navy, might fail in the forthcoming year. That was not a moment when anybody who occupied a subordinate, but still somewhat responsible, position could remain silent, and when Mr. Lloyd George asked Lord Derby to associate himself with him in submitting to the Prime Minister a proposal for the amelioration of the existing state of affairs, he felt amply justified in doing so.

The proposal was that the war committee should consist of a smaller number of men, and should practically constitute the Cabinet of the country and that its duties should be carefully to consider every proposal, and looking forward, to anticipate, as far as any human being could, all that might come from a policy which they adopted, and having adopted a policy to stick to it and see it through to the best of their ability. The proposal made was that the committee should consist of a smaller number of men than at present, and that the Prime Minister, whose duties were so great that he could not always preside over a committee which ought to sit all day and every day, should attend, whenever he considered it desirable, and naturally when he attended it would be as the chairman of that committee. Of course in his absence there should be another chairman, properly delegated to take his place, and Lord Derby felt that for that chairmanship there was certainly one man who would be designated by the whole country as being the right man. There was a further power given to the Prime Minister, and that was to veto any proposal which that committee might wish to put forward.

I support Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Derby went on, with no motive whatever except to obtain a thoroughly efficient war committee. I look upon that as indispensable, and I do not regret for one moment the action I have taken, if under any Government and under any Prime Minister it secures such a committee. There can be no compromise on the subject of a committee on which the members shall be heart-whole in the prosecution of the war and will leave no stone unturned to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion. I can only say that it has convinced me of one thing, and that is that much as I dislike politics, and have disliked them for some time, I dislike them more at the present moment than I ever did.

I would like to say one word about Mr. Asquith. I must ask you to allow me to do what I think can be done without offense to any—to pay testimony to his personal character. I had, even before the war, some contact with Mr. Asquith. Since the war I have been brought much in contact with him, and during the last few months I have been a subordinate member of his Government, and I want to take the first public opportunity of thanking him for the consideration and the kindly courtesy he has always shown me, and to say that I shall always be proud to think that, through all these troublous times, even before the war, when politics divided us as they do not now, I enjoyed the friendship of Mr. Asquith.

Rather more than 18 months ago, when the Coalition Government was formed, I personally was opposed to a Coalition Government and believed that the continuance in office of one side, heartily and loyally supported by the other, was the best form of government. But a Coalition Government was formed, and I say now that to go back from a government composed of all parties and sections to a party government would spell ruin to this country. I know that when a new government is formed Mr. Asquith and those who think with him are too patriotic not to give it a loyal support. But I want to go rather further than that. When the Coalition Government was formed Mr. Bonar Law, the leader of one party, and, therefore, presumably, in the future, Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, who had for many years served actually as Prime Minister, subordinated themselves entirely to serve gladly under Mr. Asquith's rule. Is it too much to ask that there shall be reciprocal consideration by those who are now opposed to the possible new government? We want

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the best men of all parties, and I feel that it will arouse an echo here and probably in the country if we make an appeal, even at this eleventh hour, to all men to sink their differences and under perhaps a new leadership still to give us the best men on both sides for the proper carrying on of the war.

I believe that victory will come to us, but feel that no government that can be formed will bring us to that victory except through many months of greater privations and hardships than we have endured and without a greater determination of the country as a whole to see the matter through, cost what it may. To secure that there is one thing that is essential and that is the thing I appeal for with all the strength in my power—unity throughout the Empire; unity in this country, unity with our Colonies, unity with our Allies. It is unity that alone can bring us to the goal at which we are aiming. It is not too late to put a very different aspect between now and next year on the map as you see it now, but it cannot be too long delayed. Therefore I make an appeal. I say to politicians, to workers in the country: "Close your ranks, get on with the war."

WIDER ACTIVITY IN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU SOUGHT

Director Charles F. Gettemy Makes a Number of Recommendations in His Annual Report to the Legislature

Numerous recommendations and proposals for broadening the activities of the State free employment bureau are made in the annual report of Director Charles F. Gettemy of the bureau of statistics under whose supervision the employment bureaus are conducted.

Mr. Gettemy declares that the recommendations should be considered at once if the bureau are to meet the possibilities which are open to them. In case the bureau are transferred to the State Board of Labor and Industries, he states that no changes should be made until that transfer is completed.

The recommendations are summarized as follows: Establishment of a comprehensive follow-up system, both for the purpose of ascertaining as far as possible the qualifications of applicants before they are sent to employers and, after employment has taken place, whether satisfaction is given.

Separation into one group of applicants for clerical, mercantile and skilled mechanical employment, and another into the unskilled, day laborers and casual workers, and the opening of a separate office in Boston for skilled help in the center of the mercantile district.

Development of closer relations with school authorities and the establishment of closer cooperative relations with various social and semi-philanthropic organizations, private schools and commercial colleges, which now undertake to find employment for their patrons.

A more systematic and comprehensive campaign of publicity.

Appointment of a competent person whose entire time may be devoted to studying the needs of the several offices, correlating their activities and supervising their administrative details in such manner as may be necessary for their efficient development.

Creation of a general advisory council, supplemented, if necessary and desirable, by a separate committee for each local office, to serve without pay and to consist of representatives of the various bodies of the community chiefly concerned in the problem of the most efficient distribution of labor and best calculated to reflect public opinion on this subject.

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Development of closer relations with school authorities and the establishment of closer cooperative relations with various social and semi-philanthropic organizations, private schools and commercial colleges, which now undertake to find employment for their patrons.

A more systematic and comprehensive campaign of publicity.

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J. P. TUMULTY IS NAMED IN LEAK INQUIRY

(Continued from page one)

day that the reason for not having investigation now was the far-reaching effect of exposing to Congress and the country the name of leaker and the two principal beneficiaries.

"We also agree that because of the peculiar standing of the leaker and one of the beneficiaries named in our conference the situation instead of being a mirage was virtually tangible.

"You will recall that after the first five minutes there was at no time in our conference any difference of opinion; that at the very beginning I showed you beyond possibility of doubt that I would not name for your committee's use, any leaker or beneficiary. You accepted my refusal and the hours of conference which followed had nothing to do with this point but related to other and more serious phases of the general subject.

"Then again at the close of our second interview we agreed even to the language of the statement that you would give to the press, and I am compelled to say I was astounded when I read what was reported to be your version of it."

Mr. Wood repeatedly stated that he made no charges and that he had no first-hand knowledge of the affairs under investigation. It was brought out by questions that Mr. Wood had not attempted to verify any of the rumors of second-hand statements which he gave to the committee. Before testifying, Mr. Wood proposed that it would be preferable that he be heard in executive session, but the committee voted down the idea.

"A. Curtis" of New York was stated by Mr. Wood to have written a letter to him containing the statements repeated to the committee by Mr. Wood concerning a breakfast together of Mr. Tumulty and Mr. Baruch.

The Curtis letter was placed in the record. It contains no address or definite information as to its writer, of whom Mr. Wood said he knew nothing.

In executive session the Rules Committee voted to subpoena "Barney" Baruch and A. Curtis, writer of the letter. It was stated that Mr. Tumulty, the President's secretary, would voluntarily appear before the committee. The public hearing will continue Saturday morning with Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts on the stand.

Absurd, Says Bolling

Relative of Mrs. Wilson Denies Pre-Knowledge of Note

WASHINGTON, D. C.—R. W. Bolling, mentioned in the "leak" warning with J. P. Tumulty, the President's secretary, by Representative Wood, characterized the whole affair as "absolutely absurd." "Such a rumor as Mr. Wood mentions is without the slightest foundation," said Mr. Bolling. "I did not know the peace note had been written or sent until we received a wire from our stock brokerage representatives in New York."

"I had not been at the White House or communicated with the President for sometime before the note was sent. I have signed an agreement here with P. A. Connolly & Co., of which I am a member, that none of us will trade in stocks. I have been particular to live up to the last letter of this agreement for many reasons. One of them is that I am related to the President by marriage and it may enter the minds of some people that I could profit by that relationship."

Tumulty Makes Denial

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Scathingly denouncing Representative Wood for mentioning his name before the House Rules Committee today, Secretary to the President Joseph P. Tumulty, in a prepared statement, declared Mr. Wood should publicly apologize for bringing Mr. Tumulty's name into the proceedings on information based "solely on hearsay and rumor." Mr. Tumulty sent the statement up to the Capitol with the request that it be read before the committee.

Mr. Tumulty said he would appear before the committee "gladly and without a subpoena." His statement follows: "I am very glad to say publicly that I did not know of the existence of the President's note on peace until the newspapers were informed. Very frequently the President, who knows that I am bombarded by newspaper men and others for information, saves me embarrassment by keeping such matters absolutely secret from me."

"In fact, I have often proposed that this be done. I have not been at the Biltmore in a year, never talked about peace with Mr. Baruch before or after the peace note was sent, and never lunched with him in my life. I have met him as I have a great many good men from time to time in hotels, at the theater and elsewhere. A President's secretary meets a great many people every day and it is very easy for some one to circulate rumors based, as Mr. Wood says, 'solely on hearsay.'"

"I think Mr. Wood owes me a public apology for mentioning my name at all, merely on hearsay and rumor."

SUPPLY OF BLEACHING POWDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Munitions has appointed a representative committee called the bleaching powder users committee, under the chairmanship of Col. Alan Sykes, M. P., to advise and consult with the Munitions Department as to the needs of the users of bleaching powder. All users of bleaching powder who are experiencing difficulties in obtaining their supplies are requested to communicate with the secretary of the committee at 4, Norfolk Street, Manchester.

ARREST MADE FOLLOWING CAR DISTURBANCE

Boston & Maine Continues Effort to Protect People Riding on Trains by Applying for Warrants for Four Men

WOBURN, Mass.—Officials and trainmen of the Boston & Maine railroad and police officers appeared before Judge Edward F. Johnson in the Woburn District Police Court today and were granted warrants for the arrest of four men charged with creating a disturbance on the theater train leaving the North Station at 11:25 last night.

It was explained to the court that the railroad is making special efforts to improve conditions of travel on the trains, especially the late ones, following the complaint of Governor McCall protesting against the presence of intoxicated and obnoxious persons on the trains to Winchester. The Boston & Maine has inaugurated measures for improving the conditions of travel on all lines by keeping drunken persons from the trains. The railroad announced today that hereafter three additional officers will be placed on the late trains to protect women and children especially and prevent the recurrence of such disturbances.

Under the leadership of Chief of Police William McIntosh of Winchester Police Department the officers went to the home of Samuel S. Smythman on Spruce Street, Winchester, and placed him under arrest on the charge of disorderly conduct. The arrest of the three other men is expected today.

Early this morning detectives of the railroad were sent to Winchester where the men were put off the train last night, and from clues already obtained it is possible that two other men will be arrested before the detectives finish their investigation.

PRESIDENT NOW SAID TO HAVE THE GERMAN TERMS

(Continued from page one)

own proposals first rather than permit the President of the United States to come forward with the first overtures.

He had not done anything to help the Central Powers, and furthermore, if his note should come along in connection with any proposals from the Central Powers, there would be the appearance, at least, that the United States was acting in cooperation with Germany and her allies. Subsequent events show that no opportunity was lost to give the world this impression.

The peace proposals were made known on Dec. 12 and the following week the President's note was dispatched with the explanation that it was entirely independent of the action got by any other nation and that it was not a peace note.

Since early in December it is noticed here, when Germany decided to move for peace, no incident has occurred on the high seas in which the United States could have any issue with Germany over the operations of her submarines. The discontinuance of "mistakes" of her submarine commanders seems to be coincident with the dispatch of the peace proposals, and no further cause to give offense to this country has intruded itself in the plan of complete accord with the United States in its purpose to bring about an end of hostilities.

Note Approval Delay

Evidence That Republican Senators Seek to Hold Back Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the Republican members of the Senate are using every device at their command, for delaying congressional action looking toward any expression of approval of President Wilson's notes of Dec. 18, asking the European belligerents to state their peace terms, is evident in two or more amendments modifying the Hitchcock resolution, which seeks approval of the President's action, that were offered when the Senate met today.

Three amendments to the resolution have now been offered by the minority, the first by Senator Gallinger and the two presented today by Senators Jones and Norris. In the meantime dispatches from abroad intimate that the Entente reply to the Wilson request probably will be forwarded soon.

It is held by Republican members that when this reply has been received the occasion for senatorial endorsement of the Wilson notes will be a thing of the past and, therefore, it will not be necessary for the upper branch of Congress to commit itself on the step taken by Mr. Wilson.

The Jones amendment would place the Senate on record as endorsing the "request" of the President that the warring nations state their terms on which peace discussion might be conducted, whereas the Hitchcock resolution would have the Senate endorse the President's "action" in sending his diplomatic notes.

The Morris amendment would endorse the President's action in sending the notes only "in so far as said notes recommend" that the belligerents state their terms. The Gallinger amendment would not go so far as either of these two more recent amendments, in no wise endorsing Mr. Wilson's action. It would merely

express the sentiment of the Senate as desiring early consummation of peace "in the interests of humanity."

It has become evident that the entire peace discussion in the Senate is along party lines. The chief participants in the debate thus far have been members of the Foreign Relations Committee, the Republican members of which have vigorously opposed any attempt on the part of the Democratic members to "force" action on the resolution.

On the other hand, the Democrats, conscious of the influence favorable Senate action undoubtedly would have in aiding the President in his present course in international affairs, are losing no opportunity to press consideration of their resolution.

Favor Barring of Hindus

Labor Bodies Send Petitions on Immigration Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Petitions presented to the Senate yesterday by Senator Phelan record organized labor of California as insistent upon legislation to bar Hindus from admission to the United States, under the immigration laws, and also as favoring the retention of the clause in the Immigration Bill passed by the House of Representatives which would permit only citizens, or those who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, to send for their wives, and bring them here from other lands.

The petitions, which Senator Phelan received in the form of telegrams, were from the San Francisco labor council, representing, it is stated, 50,000 workers; the California Federation of Labor, the Building Trade Council of California, and the Associated Anti-Japanese Leagues of that State.

PLANS TO EXPAND OVERSEAS TRADE ARE SUBMITTED

Investments by Americans and establishment of branch banks in other countries, dependence on quality of goods rather than low prices, and a flexible bargaining tariff, were methods proposed for extending the international trade of the United States by Ferdinand C. Schwedman of the National City Bank of New York, in speaking before the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday on "The Development and Protection of American Trade, Domestic and Foreign."

"Any American manufacturer with a good home organization and sound merchandising policies can 'make good' in foreign trade," he said. "We must rely on quality rather than low price to win the world's markets."

"Branch banks are like arms stretching out to grasp new trade all over the world. In the past foreign banks have regularly palmed off the poorest credit risks on our exporters due to the lack of American branches. Capital invested abroad is a magnet for attracting American goods. Every dollar of American investments will bring back one hundred dollars to buy American goods."

"Our greatest need at present is rapid industrial preparation for the close of the war—if Europe is weakened to help restore her. If strengthened to protect ourselves. Organization must be cemented by cooperation between industries. The duty of the individual is to practice sober economy."

"Our present foreign trade progress is not entirely satisfactory. Most of our gains of the last few years are in war supplies and to belligerent countries. Statistics show that our normal exports in 1916 are actually less than in 1914. Our increases with neutrals are disappointing. Even our normal trade before the war had not increased as rapidly as it should."

"From 1900 to 1913 our total foreign trade had increased by 77 per cent while the average of 25 of the leading countries of the world had increased to 95 per cent. This weakness is due to a failure to adjust the different parts of our foreign trade machinery as abroad. Government cooperation, ship building, branch banks, foreign investments, a trained personnel, and an educational system for foreign service should be fitted together into one harmonious mechanism."

"Business has been basking in the sunshine of prosperity and just now the United States seems more in need of a place in the shade than one in the sun, but the great bulk of our prosperity can be kept if we protect properly our home market. Free trade is an unassailable hurdle for our industry."

"The present tariff is the lowest in history, the average duty on all goods imported during the closing months of 1916 being less than 10 per cent, as against 30 per cent during 1900 to 1910, the most prosperous decade in our history. We need a flexible bargaining tariff to meet the preferential tariffs which European countries are planning. We cannot rely on 'moral persuasion' for fair tariff treatment abroad."

"The domestic trade of the United States is twice the value of all articles entering into the international commerce of the whole world. The banker distributes credit like oil to the trade machinery of the country. He should urge business men to use the acceptance rather than single-note paper, as the cheapest and safest form of credit. Manufacturing, transportation and finance are all necessary parts of the scaffolding which holds up our civilization, but we must not forget that the foundation is the great fundamental interest of agriculture."

"This year's cotton crop alone is worth more than all the gold mined in California since the days of '49. If we could increase our crop yield per acre to anything like that of Europe it would outweigh in national importance all Government reforms, charitable projects, and industrial welfare plans put together."

SENATOR WORKS WARNS AGAINST WEALTH POWER

He Urges More Restriction on Immigration and Charges Administration With Usurpation of Prerogatives of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The growing power of wealth in the United States, "accumulated in the hands of a few inordinately rich men, and powerful corporations," is declared to be a "standing menace to popular government," by Senator John D. Works of California in an address concluded in the Senate today on the "Downward Tendencies of Government and Citizenship."

Mr. Works, who retires from the Senate on March 4, began late Thursday afternoon a lengthy valedictory speech, in which he arraigned President Wilson's administration and charged decadence in American society and government.

The Senator also spoke for the entire exclusion of all immigrants of the laboring class from admission to the United States, "at least until we have assimilated and elevated to respectable and law-abiding citizens the enormous number that has already been admitted." He advocated a single term for President of the United States; views with concern the apparent willingness of members of Congress to abandon the rights of their respective states to the Federal Government; declared "the disposition of Congress to legislate in favor of certain classes of citizens to the exclusion of other classes" to be a "dangerous tendency;" and scolded the present Administration for alleged usurpation of legislative powers belonging to Congress.

In amplifying his views of the menace of wealth, the Senator was apprehensive that the people have but little conception of the extent to which "this threatening and powerful influence has assumed control of elections and legislatures." He added: "It is a subtle power working under cover, but everywhere present when its interests are likely to be affected, and operating secretly wherever possible, and through able and skillful agents who know what their principals want. I regard it as one of the most serious and dangerous forces of evil that is now threatening our republican form of government."

Referring to undesirable immigration, the Senator declared that many aliens "are admitted to citizenship with an alarming indifference to consequences, and their votes are coveted by politicians and candidates for office." He asserted that in labor troubles the aliens are first to resort to violence, and this, he added, "has inevitably to more arbitrary laws and centralization of government in the interest of one class as against another. A resort to force by the lower and more ignorant of our citizenry is an incentive to the building up of an aristocracy, an arbitrary form of government, and ultimately a despotism."

"Native-born Americans," he stated, "instead of raising the foreign element to what should be the American standard of living, too often allow the whole community of which the immigrant has become a considerable part to sink to the level of the lower foreign standard. They do not assimilate but isolate the foreign element in most of the cities and towns, thus building up foreign cities within what should be wholly American cities governed by American standards of living. It is the American as well as the unfortunate immigrant who needs to be regenerated and his standard of living elevated. We are being assimilated, instead of assimilating our foreign residents."

In his remarks on the "unwarranted and unconstitutional usurpation of power by the President, amounting practically to a dictatorship, and the complacent surrender of its powers and functions and abandonment of its duties and obligations by the Congress of the United States," Senator Works said: "The tendency toward centralization, unchecked, and unlimited power on the part of the President has existed for some years past and has grown rapidly worse and more offensive the last four years. Never in the entire history of the country has the President so completely and defiantly usurped the law-making powers of the Government and dictated and forced the course of Congress, and never has the Congress been so submissive or subservient to a power outside itself."

"The latest case of usurpation of power and unwarranted dictation by the President was brought about by the threatened strike of railroad employees for an eight-hour day and extra pay for additional hours of labor. The President, without the slightest constitutional or legal authority, undertook to force a settlement of the controversy on terms arbitrarily fixed by him and without investigation or knowledge of the facts or the effect of the concession attempted to be forced on the railroads by him. Having failed in his purpose, he brought to bear all the power and influence of his great office to coerce Congress to do by hasty and ill-advised legislation what he was unable to do through the powerful influence of his exalted official position as President of the United States."

"Nothing could more clearly show the enormous powers of the President and his control over the destinies of the Government than has our, or his, dealings with the Republic of Mexico for the past four years. The President has, practically without limit, controlled our affairs and fixed our relations with that country. Twice in the

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GOVERNOR M'CALL SENDS MESSAGES TO LEGISLATURE

More than 30 petitions were read in the Massachusetts Senate today and referred to various committees, after which they were sent to the House for concurrence in their disposition.

Governor McCall sent two special messages to the Legislature, they being presented to the upper branch. The first asks for an extension of time in which the Executive Council Committee on standardization of salaries shall report. The message was received and sent to the House for its information.

The second one, informing the Legislature of the number of pardons granted to prisoners in various penal institutions, was received and, on motion of Senator Hobbs, was laid on the table, that it may be printed. The Senate then adjourned until 2 o'clock on Monday.

In the House there was introduced and referred to appropriate committees a large volume of reports of State departments, boards and commissions and petitions from citizens, all of which had previously become matter of public information through the office of the clerk.

On Motion of Mr. Bliss of Malden the regular hour for daily sessions was fixed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The first calendar of the session was disposed of without debate. It covered three items: the appropriation bill for the Executive Department, the appropriation for the Commissioner of Public Records, and the appropriation for the compensation and expenses of the Electoral College.

At

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Dec. 31. They were repulsed with heavy losses, estimated at between 500 and 600 men.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—The official communication issued last night by the War Office says:

Yesterday we successfully raided enemy trenches northeast of Arras. Their positions also were entered by us early this morning in two places in the neighborhood of Wytschaete. East of Armentieres after a heavy bombardment, a party of Germans endeavored to approach our trenches. They were driven off with losses before they were able to reach our lines.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Friday)—The official communication issued by the War Office last night, reads:

Between the Oise and the Aisne we dispersed an enemy reconnaissance north of the Fontenay and took prisoners. A somewhat violent artillery action took place in the sector west of the road between Souain and Somme-Py and in the regions of Douaumont and Cote du Poivre.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The Russian forces in Dobrudja began yesterday a withdrawal toward Braila, across the Danube in Wallachia, says a Russian War Office statement. The retreat followed heavy fighting, during which one hostile attack near Macin was beaten off, but which later resulted in the yielding of ground by the Russians.

The capture by Russian forces on the Rumanian front of 600 prisoners, three cannon and 16 machine guns, together with some mine-throwers and bomb mortars, is also announced in yesterday's War Office statement. The success resulted from an attack on "hostile positions on heights to the south of Botochu Mountain in the wooded Carpathians."

The statement further says: Along the entire front from Fekshany to the Danube there is infantry firing.

Austrians attempted to occupy a trench southeast of Brzezany. The raiders were driven back. Our scouts attacked an enemy field post in the region of Stanislaw. Some of the Austrians were bayoneted and the others were captured.

Enemy attempts to cross the river Bystritza in the night were unsuccessful.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday)—On the Trentino front, the enemy artillery fired on Volo and elsewhere, but was silenced. Artillery duels took place along the rest of the front, especially on the Carso where some enemy defenses were destroyed in the neighborhood of Lukatic, southwest of Kostanjevica.

CENTRAL GROUP RULERS TO MEET, ALSO MINISTERS

(Continued from page one)

to the reproach of seeking mediation unofficially while publicly rejecting the President's mediation offer.

Confers With Kaiser

Dr. Zimmermann and America's Attitude on U-Boat War

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERNE, Switzerland (Friday)—Information has reached Switzerland that Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the German Foreign Secretary, recently had two long conferences with the Kaiser at headquarters, on America's attitude regarding submarine warfare, following on certain communications made to the German Government by Mr. Gerard.

The summoning of Dr. Zimmermann instead of the Chancellor is regarded as significant, especially as the latter favors conciliating America.

Evacuation Basis

Vienna Paper Urges Government to Approach Entente Group

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—With regard to the question of peace, the Vienna newspaper, Arbeiter Zeitung, asks the Government to "discover if the Entente would be ready to negotiate peace after an evacuation by Teutonic troops in the west; and if so, that the evacuation be made immediately."

Reichstag and Peace Question

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Vorwarts states that the main Reichstag committee is expected to meet the middle of this month and probably the full Reichstag also, as both the Chancellor and political parties would naturally like to express an opinion on the refusal of the peace offer.

Entente Note in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The official text of the Entente reply to the peace proposal finally has been received by the American Embassy by the roundabout route of Washington and Copenhagen. It will be presented

by Mr. Gerard to the Foreign Office this afternoon. There is no urgency with respect to the presentation, as the Swiss Minister presented the official text received from Italy on Tuesday.

Herr Harden Urges Peace

LONDON, England (Friday)—Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, delivered a speech at Berlin recently, pleading for peace by agreement, according to a quotation from the Berliner Tageblatt.

After referring to the enemy's miscalculation of Germany's strength, Herr Harden warned his hearers "not to allow themselves to be deceived about the enemy's strength."

"Russia's resources cannot be exhausted," he said, "for, indeed, the war proceeds only on the edges of this world empire. England's hunger, moreover, is only a catch-word, for which there is no foundation, while France's lack of men can be balanced by British troops."

ATTACKS MADE ON SECTION OF BRITISH PRESS

(Continued from page one)

If this pestilent practice be not stopped, reprisals will unquestionably be provoked, and the new Government will be prejudiced in the first days of its existence."

Writing of the historic meeting at the Reform Club, which was addressed by Mr. Asquith and Lord Grey, the parliamentary correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "It was a meeting from which all who attended it brought away a new sense of the dignity and high gravity of politics. What chiefly dwelt in the memory after the magnanimity of Mr. Asquith's and Lord Grey's references to Mr. Lloyd George, was the unusually stern language in which Lord Grey denounced the depths of indecency touched by the Times in the last 10 days. The whole audience rose at this and cheered again and again."

The Star insists that the public is "sick of scurrility and insult." "Unless this sort of dictation is speedily suppressed by public opinion," it says as the attacks on Lord Kitchener were suppressed, we shall come to the stage that no man of character and reputation will be willing to accept public office."

Commenting on the attack on Mr. Balfour, the Observer says: "The attacks on Mr. Balfour's appointment to be Foreign Minister are singularly out of place, and if need be must be sternly suppressed. We cannot have the Foreign Minister of this country wantonly weakened and discredited in the eyes of our Allies and neutrals. Mr. Balfour is a great gentleman and a great patriot, whose recent record, however much we may have differed from him on certain points, is one of unblemished honor and serenity."

Such a chorus of condemnation of one section of the press by another in which are represented many divergent political opinions is practically unparalleled in the history of British journalism.

PLANS FOR G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT HERE

Representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic asked Mayor Curley today to provide a short route for the parade of the veterans in Boston next August. In response to the recommendation of the Mayor that the parade route be lined with various civic organizations such as greeted the troops from the Mexican border, the committee expressed a desire rather to have along the streets bodies of military organizations and historical societies dressed in costumes of the Indian wars, the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Civil War and the Spanish-American at the close of the last century.

Accommodations will be made for 7000 veterans on a grandstand to be erected by the city on the Tremont Street Mall and Boston will contribute \$10,000 to the encampment expenses fund. Governor McCall told the committee today that the Commonwealth is willing to add \$35,000 to the amount already raised. Approval of the national encampment to be held here from Aug. 19 to Aug. 25 was given by the national executive committee in the Hotel Vendome yesterday. About 100,000 veterans are expected to be in line for the parade. A detail of United States battleships from the Atlantic fleet are expected in port during the encampment.

OKLAHOMA LEASES MAKE FORTUNE

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—S. G. Kennedy and W. X. Springer will receive \$6,000,000 for their one-half interest in an oil lease in section 8-23-8 east, near Hominy in Osage County, from the Oklahoma Producing & Refining Company, according to announcement, says the Oklahoman. Each will receive \$3,000,000.

The property has a daily production of 12,000 barrels of crude oil. The Crystal Oil Company, a subsidiary company to the Sinclair Oil Company, has purchased the other one-half interest in the lease from the Tidal Oil Company. The oil pipe line built by the Tidal Company to Tulsa has been taken over by the Cudahy-Sinclair Pipe Line Company and the line will be connected with the Sinclair company's main line where the two cross at Osage.

Mr. Kennedy one of the two men who will receive the \$6,000,000 from the Oklahoma Producing & Refining Company, is a citizen of Osage County and lives just across the line from Tulsa County.

FOOD INQUIRY AT KANSAS CITY ENDS ABRUPTLY

Alderman Charges That Pressure Was Brought to Bear to Stifle the Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—An attempt to make an inquiry into the high cost of foodstuffs through the medium of a City Council committee came to an abrupt end last month when the committee found itself unable to get funds to pay for the record of its doings and met other discouragements. The chairman of the committee, Alderman L. L. Adams, said that pressure had been brought to bear upon the committee to stifle the inquiry. He said that it had not come directly from anyone in the produce business, but that politicians had been busy in the ways such things are done to throw as many obstacles in the way of the committee as possible. Mayor Edwards said he believed the relief would be brought about yet through the Federal inquiry now under way. Efforts are being made to get remedial legislation through the City Council.

Municipal Markets

New York State Mayors Take Action on Food Laws

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—State legislation authorizing cities to create municipal markets, consigning food taken to the markets to municipal auctioneers, creating information bureaus for the convenience and guidance of food producers and placing new restrictions upon transportation of foodstuffs by railroads is the solution of the high cost of living arrived at here yesterday by the special committee of the Conference of New York State Mayors. It was approved by the committee named by Mayor Mitchell of New York and George W. Perkins, chairman of the special food investigation committee named by Governor Whitman.

"The cities of New York State are empowered in our bill to inaugurate city markets," said Mayor Lunn of this city. "The Mayor of each city has the naming of a food commissioner. The market will be conducted by a licensed auctioneer, under the general regulations of the city commissioner."

"The bill also provides that the railway companies shipping foodstuffs shall certify to the condition of the foods upon receipt of and upon delivery of food transportation. It also provides for the establishing of an information bureau in each city, so that the producer in a locality can learn the needs of nearby cities. Our aim is to bring the producer and consumer closer together."

Grocer Fought Guilty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOLEDO, O.—D. A. Merritt, one of the directors of the Independent Grocery Association, was found guilty and fined \$50 here on a charge of selling oleomargarine without displaying an oleomargarine sign. Mr. Merritt was one of the several grocers accused in a recent State pure food campaign.

WOMEN'S CLUBS PLAN MEETINGS

Meetings of the various departments and committees of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at Hotel Vendome yesterday were largely given over to discussion of plans for special conferences scheduled for the coming weeks. The first of these will be for the music departments of the federated clubs, to be held tomorrow noon at the Boston Art Club.

Phases of community music will be presented by Clarence Hay, Miss Mabel Daniels, Mrs. George A. Tewksbury and Miss Grace Horn. "An Outline of American Music" will be presented by Mrs. Julia McCormick of Taunton, who will illustrate the subject with songs. The purpose of the conference is to arouse more interest in American music and to give club representatives definite ideas of how to foster community music in their own localities.

At yesterday's meeting of the conservation department plans were discussed for an all-day conference to be held at Horticultural Hall, Boston, Friday, Feb. 16, for the purpose of interesting the public as well as women's clubs in gardening.

RAILROADS ARE SUE

Four \$3,000,000 suits to recover \$1,291,723.89 due for work done under a contract to build a railroad from Palmer, Massachusetts to the Rhode Island line were brought in the Superior Court yesterday by John Marsh, a Chicago contractor, against the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, Southern New England Railroad Corporation and the Central Vermont Railroad Company. The four suits are against each of the three companies separately and against all three together. The contract on which the suits are brought was made on July 20, 1912.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

Members of the Women's City Club entertained at dinner last night at 40 Beacon Street, Walter de la Mare of England, who later spoke on "Childhood and Poetry." Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins was the hostess.

J. P. BURKE CHOSEN PRESIDENT

ALBANY, N. Y.—John P. Burke of Franklin, N. H., was elected president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers Thursday, succeeding John H. Mallin of Ft. Edward.

PALL MALL GAZETTE UNDER NEW DIRECTION

LONDON, England.—Considerable interest has been caused in journalistic and political circles by the announcement that the Pall Mall Gazette has been purchased by Sir Henry Dalziel, M. P., the managing director of Reynolds' Newspaper.

Sir Henry has been member of Parliament for Kirkcaldy Burghs since 1892, and has, for some time past, been prominently associated with what is known as the "ginger group" in Parliament.

He is an ardent supporter of Mr. Lloyd George, and it is expected that the Pall Mall will in future express the views of the British Prime Minister in much the same way as the Westminster has long been known to express the views of Mr. Asquith.

With the appearance of the Pall Mall Gazette in the February of 1865, that new period of evening journalism in London so characteristic of the last half century may be said to begin. Its first proprietor was Mr. George Smith of the publishing firm of Smith & Elder; its first editor, Mr. Frederic Greenwood, and its first office in Salisbury Street, Strand. It was designed to be an independent newspaper, one which aimed at a high standard of journalism and literary excellence, and, in spite of its repeated changes in ownership and politics, it has always held a high position as a newspaper.

The Pall Mall has had a succession of famous editors, and of assistant editors who afterwards became famous. Greenwood himself was a brilliant journalist, although his most brilliant feat, namely his connection with the purchase by the British Government of the Suez Canal shares, was outside the paths of journalism and never came out in his paper. Having learned that France was aiming to gain control of the canal by securing a preponderating financial interest in the enterprise, he recognized the seriousness of the position and made earnest representations to his friend Henry Oppenheim, the banker, that the United Kingdom should forestall France. Oppenheim was so impressed with Greenwood's arguments that he, at once, took up the matter with Lord Rothschild. Lord Rothschild discussed the question with Disraeli and offered to supply the money. Disraeli consented and the shares were purchased, Disraeli afterwards securing from Parliament, which was not sitting at the time, a ratification of his act.

Mr. Greenwood was followed by Mr. John, now Viscount Morley. Under Mr. Morley the Pall Mall, which had been unflinchingly Conservative under Mr. Greenwood, became unflinchingly Liberal and this policy was continued under the two succeeding editors, namely W. T. Stead, who had as his very brilliant assistant, Alfred, now Viscount Milner, and E. P. Cook. In 1892 the paper was bought by William Waldorf Astor, who turned it again into a Conservative organ, and Henry Cust was appointed editor. Amongst the later editors and assistants, the names of Sir Douglas Straight, Lloyd Sanders, Mr. Higginbottom and J. L. Garvin, the present editor of the Sunday Observer.

The Pall Mall Gazette has had a long list of brilliant contributors, George Henry Lewes, George Eliot, Anthony Trollope, Charles Reade, Thomas Hughes, Robert Louis Stevenson, James Payn and many others. By its present change in proprietor the Pall Mall, of course, becomes, once again, a Liberal organ.

LIGHTING COMPANY SEEKS TO EXPAND

At the close of a hearing today the Gas and Electric Light Commissioners took under advisement the petition of the Brockton Gas Company for permission to extend its territory so as to furnish gas for all purposes to the residents of the town of Canton. No opposition was made to the petition, and Chairman Joseph A. Murphy of the Canton Board of Selectmen appeared in favor of the petition in behalf of the town government.

The terms agreed upon by the selectmen, the Canton Board of Trade, and the company call for a price of \$1.40 per thousand for the first four years and a biennial reduction of five cents thereafter until the price reaches \$1.20. There is no gas in the town at present, and the company plans to start laying 15 miles of pipe early in the spring if the petition is allowed.

WOMEN'S CLUBS' CONFERENCE

A legislative conference of the State Federation of Women's Clubs will be held at the Brighthouse Club, Allston, on Jan. 9. Guy Ham will speak on "The Necessity of a Permanent Immigrant Commission," and Representative Louis Young of Weston will discuss the question, "Do the Legislators Welcome Women's Interest at the State House?" The milk situation will be considered by Commissioner Allan McLaughlin of the State Health Department. The Brighthouse Club has also arranged for a lecture on "Folk Lore and Cow Boy Yarns" by Edward Everett Dale of the University of Oklahoma for Jan. 24.

A. R. PIKE A CANDIDATE

WINCHESTER, Mass.—Addison R. Pike, a Boston attorney resident in this town, today announced his candidacy as a delegate to the constitutional convention from the twenty-seventh district. Mr. Pike was a member of the special committee which has drawn up a charter for the town, which provides for the town-manager form of government. The report and recommendations of this committee will be discussed at a special town meeting next Monday evening.

STATE CONTROL BOARD URGED IN INAUGURAL

Vermont Governor Would Replace Many Commissions and Officials With One Body

MONTPELIER, Vt.—A reorganization of the State governmental machinery, whereby a Board of State Control would replace many present officials and commissions, was recommended by Gov. Horace F. Graham in his inaugural address to the Legislature yesterday. This board, in which he would have central executive authority invested, would be made up of the Governor, commissioner of agriculture, State forester, director of State institutions, purchasing agent and State engineer, with the secretary of civil and military affairs as secretary of the board.

The Governor said that this board should make up a budget for State expenditure. Appointments by the Governor, under his plan, would be submitted to the Board of Control for approval, except those of Public Service Commission, tax commissioner and bank commissioner.

Nebraska Recommendations

Retiring Governor Morehead Would Give Office More Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Retiring Governor Morehead, in his message to the Nebraska Legislature, delivered yesterday, recommended to that body the submission of an amendment to the Constitution that will promote the policy popularly designated as the short ballot. Governor Morehead has been ranked as a conservative, and his career as State Senator and four years as Governor, have justified this listing. His experience as chief executive, however, convinces him that efficient and economical government is impossible under the present system. The Governor said:

"I have given the matter careful consideration and am convinced that it is better to place the power to make appointments for purely administrative officers in the hands of the Governor, or some duly constituted board, than to elect haphazard, a large number of officers to places which do not attract enough public attention to make them a real issue in a campaign. No one who has witnessed the drift of modern politics can escape the conclusion that the voters concentrate their attention upon a few of the more important offices and for the most part they merely vote their party ticket for the minor places on the ballot."

"It would be the part of wisdom, I believe, to vest these important offices with authority to appoint men to the minor places and then hold them responsible for their administration. Looking over the appointments that I have been called upon to make and seeing the work that my appointees have done, I am convinced that better results could not have been obtained by a direct ballot. In this regard, it is gratifying to know that of the many men I have appointed to fill vacancies in elective offices, practically all have been endorsed by the voters."

Other recommendations made were: To give the State Banking Board power to absolutely limit the number of banks that may be established in a community in order to protect the guaranty deposit fund from raids; the employment of convict labor to build roads; a four-year term for all State officers; a new capitol building; amendment of the primary so as to make more attractive public office for the kind of men the State needs; conservation and use by the State of water power and nonpartisan election of school superintendents.

New Hampshire Governor

Henry Wilder Keyes Proposes State Constabulary

CONCORD, N. H.—Henry Wilder Keyes of Haverhill, practical farmer and Republican political leader in New Hampshire, was inaugurated at noon yesterday as Governor of the State.

The oath of office was administered by President Jesse M. Barton of the State Senate, in joint convention of the two branches of the Legislature, with guests from all parts of New Hampshire and from other states occupying 200 seats in Representative Hall. Retiring Governor Roland H. Spaulding, with his Council and staff, escorted the new Governor from his hotel to the Capitol.

Governor Keyes, in his inaugural address to the Legislature, said that in view of "the present uncertainty in regard to the future of the National Guard," it seemed desirable that a State constabulary should be established. He also urged legislation to prevent State troops from being deprived of their vote when absent from the State, as was the case with the New Hampshire guardsmen at the Mexican border last Fall, and proposed consideration of a general law for absentee voting.

SAGE OF CONCORD SPEAKS

Frank B. Sanborn, styled the "Sage of Concord," was the guest of honor at a special reception given by the Twentieth Century Club at 3 Joy Street, last night. He related anecdotes of his experiences in the days of Hawthorne, Emerson, Thoreau, Channing, the Alcotts, Longfellow, Lowell and others.

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CONFERENCE OF SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS HELD

The tenth in the series of 11 conferences for School Committee members arranged by the State Board of Education for Massachusetts opened in the Normal Art School today. About 100 members of school committees and School superintendents in towns near Boston were present.

Francis G. Wadsworth, agent of the State board in charge of the conferences, opened the morning session with a short talk in which he presented ideas for the improvement of school administration as outlined in the bulletin on that subject recently issued by the board. He gave a brief history of the evolution of school administration in Massachusetts.

The State now seeks to bring about a more efficient administration of its public schools, Mr. Wadsworth said, by properly defining the respective functions of the school committees and the superintendent. The duties of the school committee are legislative; those of the superintendent executive.

Deputy Commissioner Robert O. Small followed Mr. Wadsworth with a talk along similar lines in which he discussed more fully the duties of the school committee as a legislative body and those of the superintendent as the executive officer. Theodore N. Waddell of the bureau of statistics spoke on the making of the budget.

At the afternoon session, Prof. Ernest C. Moore of Harvard College gave an address on school organization.

ENGLISH HIGH '87 REUNION

The class of 1887, English High School, held its annual reunion last night at the Hotel Thorndike. Headmaster William B. Snow and former Headmaster John F. Casey were among the guests. These officers were elected: President, James F. Rollins; vice-president, Everett N. Lewis; secretary and treasurer, J. Porter Crosby; executive committee, Charles Fishel, A. Lincoln Bowman, Henry R. Kittredge and Harry M. Jones.

'STRIKE VOTE PREDICTED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—That the four railway brotherhoods will take another vote in the event that the eight-hour work day is not granted by the railroads, is the declaration of the American Railway Employees' Journal, the January issue of which was published here today.

CONGRESSMAN GARDNER ATTACKS PEACE ADVOCATES

DETROIT, Mich.—Congressman A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts paid his respects to Henry Ford and other pacifists last night before the Detroit Real Estate Board.

"Last year the people repudiated the views of Carnegie, Ford and Bryan; but now that other problems engage the attention of the Nation, the steady pacifist stream of hired eloquence and purchased literature betokens once more the oft-learned fact that money works while men sleep," said Mr. Gardner.

"If reports are true, Mr. Ford has made millions out of the European war, and now he proposes to devote a share of those millions to the task of preventing his own country from arming itself against its foes. President Wilson, so it appears, doesn't care which side wins provided the world can have peace and the warriors' passions be assuaged. I see no hope for lasting peace until the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns have been defeated or see defeat staring them in the face. President Wilson would send the Kaiser to Sunday school. I would send him to St. Helena."

In connection with the proposed League to Enforce Peace, Mr. Gardner asked if the opinion of his auditors as to Congress had sunk so low that they would take from it the power to declare war "and hand that power over to a court of European and Asiatic lawyers."

"I confess that I have lost confidence in international agreements," said Mr. Gardner. "Countries do not keep their treaties when the pace gets too hot."

AUTO DRIVER IS HELD

Thomas J. Farrell of South Sudbury was held in \$400 bonds until Jan. 11 when arraigned in Waltham court yesterday charged with driving an automobile, while under the influence of liquor. Farrell, who is 19 years of age, was driving an automobile truck which collided with a machine owned by Thomas A. Crimmins of West Newton and driven by John Fitzpatrick.

ROXBURGHE CLUB

Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard will speak on "The Youth of Napoleon" at a union meeting of the Roxburgh Club and Women in Council at the Roxbury Masonic Temple next Tuesday afternoon. The meeting will be open to the public.

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INSURANCE IDEAS OF GOV. M'CALL MEET OPPOSITION

Conservative Members of Massachusetts Legislature Indicate Probability of Contest When Measures Come Up

After the members of the Massachusetts Legislature gathered at the State House for today's session and discussed informally in groups about the lobbies and reading rooms Governor McCall's inaugural message, it appeared quite evident that opposition to some of his social insurance proposals, notably compulsory health insurance and noncontributory age pensions, was brewing. Even Democrats, who usually accept readily all forms of social legislation, questioned the advisability of action on these subjects with the expected accompanying financial burden for the Commonwealth. But it was among the more conservative Republicans that the most outspoken opposition was found. Generally, there was a feeling that, aside from the propriety of compulsory health insurance and noncontributory age pensions, the Governor had gone too far in recommending their adoption in view of the limited data regarding their probable effects in a state like Massachusetts.

These recommendations, together with the others in the Governor's message, will be referred to appropriate committees, which will give public hearings before the subjects come formally before either branch of the Legislature for debate. The members are curious as to how much interest will be shown by the public in the social insurance proposals.

The Governor's plea for further economy was accepted with good grace by the legislators generally although some of them are seeking legislation that will involve big appropriations. In this connection, it was claimed that there was inconsistency in the inaugural message inasmuch as the social insurance projects, if accepted, were likely to involve an annual expenditure of \$10,000,000, thereby about doubling the present State tax, which is levied upon the cities and towns and through these civil divisions upon every individual of the Commonwealth.

The Governor's recitation of economies resulting from consolidations of State boards appealed to the members and they appear inclined to search for opportunities to make other advances in this direction at the present session.

They are also friendly to the recommendations for Pilgrim tercentenary observances and for duplication of the John Hancock homestead on Beacon Street, before the West wing of the State House, as a mansion for future Governors of Massachusetts, although some members wish to make sure that the restored mansion will not mar the beauty of the present extended front of the State Capitol.

So much discussion has been given the social insurance recommendations, which came as a surprise to the Legislature, that little comment has been heard so far on other recommendations, including the removal of all bill-boards from the line of the State highways, abolition of capital punishment, an unpaid immigration commission, extension of the State Health Department, reservations on the Mohawk Trail, further protection of school children from fire, "reasonable limitation" of hours of labor in industries continuously operated, civil service extension, etc. But these will all be thoroughly discussed in time, as the surprise at the advanced position taken on social insurance is dissipated.

On the whole, the Governor's message is regarded by the legislators as significant in a political way and many consider it an advanced maneuver in the campaign which will break into an open contest in the summer of 1918, when Mr. McCall is expected to oppose United States Senator John W. Weeks for reelection. The conservative forces and much of the political organization of the State has apparently already lined up on the side of Senator Weeks and political leaders say that the neutral move for Governor McCall, if he has a candidacy against Senator Weeks in view, as is generally supposed, is to win popular support. Age pensions, at least, and some other phases of social legislation in which the Governor has taken an interest, have proved popular with the voters, when these questions have actually been put to a vote by referendum or under the public policy act, as was shown in some of the legislative districts at the recent State election. The importance of popular support of a candidate in a United States senatorial contest is recognized, since these elections are now by direct popular vote.

A feature of the new Federal Defense Act came to general attention with the holding of yesterday's inaugural, namely, that the Governor's personal military aides are no longer permitted to wear uniforms. This is part of the Federal program to make the military uniform more distinctive in a military way. Three of the Governor's staff, Capt. J. A. Lowell, Richard Lawrence and Charles T. Lovering, have recently resigned, the last named stating that business required his presence in New York.

Governor Makes Comments

"A conservative message," was Gov. McCall's own comment on his inaugural address delivered yesterday, when he was asked today if he had an opportunity to digest the news-

paper opinions that it had provoked. Referring to his social welfare recommendations, he said: "I am only asking Massachusetts to do what most of the civilized nations of the world have done. If we go ahead slowly with some of these reforms that are bound to come, we save ourselves the necessity of meeting them later when they come back all at once."

"I think my record at Washington and here in Massachusetts will show that I haven't been reckless in the expenditure of the public money," was the Governor's answer to a query about where the money is coming from to finance the desired reforms.

Thorough investigation of the subject of age pensions and the like, the Governor said, indicates that these reforms aren't likely to cost as much as many people think. He referred especially to an exhaustive study of the subject that has been made in the State of Wisconsin.

Age pensions, the Governor believes, would not cost more than \$3,000,000 a year, as a total assessment, including levies on the State and the counties.

Health insurance, the Governor said, would effect a large economic saving. "Anyway," said the Governor, "it's now up to the Legislature."

JOSEPH HOCKING ON EXPERIENCES AT BRITISH FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. EDINBURGH, Scotland—Mr. Joseph Hocking, the well-known author, recently gave an account in Edinburgh of some of his experiences at the front. Mr. Hocking, who is a native of Cornwall, was asked to help with recruiting work in that country, and the Government, feeling that it would be a good thing if those helping in recruiting could see conditions for themselves, sent Mr. Hocking, with several others, up to the firing line.

In describing this visit, the lecturer said it was difficult to convey a picture of the fighting zone to those who had not seen it; he felt it could not be done by a fine literary product, no polished periods would tell the story. It seemed that it could best be conveyed by rough hewn impressions and strong vivid cameos.

The first thing that struck most people on nearing the fighting zone was the mile after mile of horses, men, wagons, guns, going to and fro. It seemed confusing. One could not take it in. Presently one began to grasp it all a little, to realize the wonderful method and meaning of it all. What it meant to feed, clothe and provide all the apparatus of war for a million and a half men. There had been a great deal of criticism, but what impressed Mr. Hocking was not that mistakes had been made, but the wonder that there had not been more. Words of praise and cheer were surely due to those who had brought about this wonderful organization. He had made friends with hundreds of soldiers, and all agreed that they had good food and enough of it. War, they said, was no picnic, but everything that could be done was being done for the comfort of the men.

People often asked what a battlefield looked like. There was nothing to see. Only stretches of flat brown country, and thousands of telephones linked up. No a single soldier. On an elevation the brown lines of trenches could be discerned running right and left, zig-zag across the ground, 400 miles of them. Little clouds of smoke were visible in the distance, a puff here, and a puff there, that was all. Then the loud boom, boom, of the heavy guns, followed by the crack of the machine guns and the ping of rifles, and still nothing to be seen; everything was so well hidden underground. The French peasants lived quite close to the firing line, often working undisturbed by the bursting of shells. In one village a woman sat sewing and hardly looked up from her work to notice a shell bursting 30 yards from where she sat.

With regard to the British soldier, every one knew what he seemed to be before the war. They came from a mixed community leading commonplace lives, and great pride and enthusiasm went out to all, and especially to those who volunteered. No one could ever have a low estimate of the commonplace young man again. He had shown the greatness of the most sublime courage and cheerfulness, not only for one day, but week in and week out; not in one action, but in constant acts of self-sacrifice when, as he expressed it, "I did the best for a pal," and the pal was often the enemy.

TREMONT TEMPLE CONCERT

In Tremont Temple Thursday evening, Virgilio Lazzari, bass, appeared singing opera arias by Verdi and Rossini. With him appeared Mme. Claire Maentz, soprano, who presented groups of songs; Miss Charlotte Peete, contralto, who sang an aria from "Gloconda" and songs, and Messrs. Lee Pattison and Guy Maier, who played music for two pianos. The assisting accompanist was James Ecker.

RAISES DEPEND ON BALANCE

At City Hall last night it was declared by officials who have been working on the forthcoming budget that the salary increases Mayor Curley is planning to give to hundreds of city employees this year depend for the most part on whether the balance of the city treasury at the end of the present fiscal year, Jan. 31, is \$500,000 or more. If the balance is less than \$500,000, say those officials, many who are hoping for increased pay this year will have to wait for another year.

PETITION IS DENIED

The Public Service Commission, in a decision handed down late yesterday, dismissed the petition of J. D. Murphy and others for the restoration of a stopping point for Boston Elevated cars at the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Lawton Street.

BOSTON CITY CLUB PROGRAM FOR TWO MONTHS IS GIVEN

Wide Range of Questions to Be Dealt With by Speakers From All Over the Country

Questions dealing with law, warfare, socialism, the constitutional convention, labor unions and immigration will be dealt with at meetings of the Boston City Club during January and February. George R. Lunn of Schenectady, N. Y., will be the first forum speaker of the year on Monday night when his subject will be "The Strength and Weakness of Socialism." "Aerial Warfare and Some Devices, Terrestrial and Submarine," is the subject to be dealt with Jan. 11, by Joseph A. Steinmetz of Philadelphia, president of the Aero Club of Pennsylvania and a member of many engineering societies. He will describe balloons, dirigibles and aeroplanes; Zeppelin raids on London and methods of defense, gas warfare in trench fighting, and submarines with methods of combating them. George von Meyer, Jr., will have charge of the meeting.

Roscoe Pound, LL. D., Dean of Harvard Law School, is scheduled to speak Jan. 17, on "The Limits of Effective Legal Action." Homer Albers, Esq., Dean of Boston University Law School, will be the presiding officer. Motion pictures and slides of the prehistoric "cliff cities," the modern pueblos of the Southwest and the gorges of the Grand Canyon region will be shown Jan. 18, in the Williamson photologue.

"Highbrows and Lowbrows, Do They Love Each Other? Do They Trust Each Other? If Not, Why Not?" are questions to be dealt with by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise at the forum meeting Jan. 22. An announcement from the City Club says "This is a new address which the speaker has prepared with Boston especially in mind. It will contain a wholesome lesson for all of us."

A meeting for the discussion of some of the important measures to come before the constitutional convention will be held in the club Jan. 25. The initiative and referendum will be discussed. Richard S. Childs of New York will speak on the "short ballot." Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole has taken the "State Military and Naval Forces" as his topic and the executive budget will be the subject of Harvey S. Chase's discourse. Charles Sumner Bird will be the toastmaster and Robert Luce will preside at the speaking.

George W. Wickesham, former Attorney-General of the United States, is designated as the speaker for Jan. 31, when he will consider the Sherman Antitrust Law. "Samuel J. Elder will be in charge of this meeting."

Speakers for the Boston City Club Forum meetings not already mentioned are Prof. John A. Ryan who speaks Feb. 5 on "The Right and Wrong of Labor Unions"; and Prof. Edward A. Steiner of Grinnell, Ia., who closes the series Feb. 19 with a talk on some phase of the immigration question. Professor Steiner who landed here as an immigrant comes from Grinnell College.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued on Friday:

Orders to Officers. Lieut.-Com. W. C. Watts, detached Michigan, to temporary duty naval department; Lieut.-Com. C. A. Abele, detached Louisiana, to Michigan as executive officer; Lieut.-W. Acum, to naval war college; Paymaster D. W. Nesbit, detached Florida, to Nevada; Paymaster F. P. Sackett, detached Nevada, to two months leave.

Marine Corps Orders. Lieut.-Col. W. N. McKelvey, ordered to Santo Domingo, revoked continuation at N. H. Washington; Lieut.-Col. R. H. Dunlap, detached second provisional brigade, Santo Domingo, to resume duty marine barracks; Annapolis; First Lieut. H. H. Utley, A. Q. M., detached first provisional brigade, Haiti, to second provisional brigade, Santo Domingo; First Lieut. J. Q. Adams, detached marine barracks, to marine barracks, Boston.

Movements of Vessels. Arrived: Albany at San Francisco; Celtic, at Sanchez; Denver, Gulf of Fonseca; Eagle, at Henney Bay; L-10, L-11, Ozark, at Key West; Neurus, at Boston; Tacoma, at Lantahamio, Truxton, at Astoria.

Sailed: Cheyenne, Sausalito for Eureka; Glacier, San Diego for Mare Island; Jason, San Domingo City for Sanchez; Montana, Philadelphia for Guacanaybo Gulf, Cavite for Nagasaki; Saturn, San Francisco for San Diego.

SENATOR OWEN MAKES CAMPAIGN CHARGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Six million dollars, for which no accounting was made, passed through one man's hands in the last campaign, Senator Owen of Oklahoma charged today before the convention of the National Popular Government League, adding: "Expenditures reported and known justify the estimate that \$25,000,000 was expended in 1916 for influencing the elections. Have been advised of one instance where one citizen gave another holding high public office \$300,000 to which no publicity was given or intended to be given."

Senator Owen declared the present Federal law as to publicity of campaign contributions worthless, and advocated the passage of a measure now before Congress that would limit the amount any individual may contribute. He criticized the action of the railroad presidents in raising the question of the constitutionality of the Adamson law.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Charles S. Baxter, who is figuring prominently in a controversy in the ranks of the Republican Party in Massachusetts, over his alleged relations with State officials responsible for protecting State interests in awarding certain contracts, is a Boston lawyer residing in Medford, of which city he has been Mayor. He has been prominent of late years in the leadership of the progressive wing of the Republican Party, and has had close relations with Governor McCall as a spokesman and adviser. A Harvard graduate, he has devoted himself to civic reforms as well as to his profession, and at the same time has been active in politics.

Professor H. A. L. Fisher, the new president of the British Board of Education, has taken office with the approval of all parties, without exception. There is a growing impression that his post will rank as the most important, in future years, and his selection is taken as showing the recognition by the Government of the enormous importance of education in the reconstruction of the future. The new president has been vice-chancellor of Sheffield University since 1912. He was educated at Winchester, and then proceeded to New College, Oxford, where he got a double first. He completed his education at Paris and Göttingen. A course of the Lowell lectures, Boston, 1909, was delivered by him in 1912 to 1915 he was a member of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, and he also served, last year, on the Government committee which dealt with the alleged German outrages. Professor Fisher is recognized as an educator who combines a wealth of ideas with practical experience, and he is credited besides with the statesmanlike outlook to which some advocates of a business government attach too little importance.

Frederick Aldin Hall, who has been named as chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, has been holding this post informally since Secretary Houston of the United States Department of Agriculture surrendered the educational position to go to the Cabinet in 1913. Mr. Hall is a native of Brunswick, Me., but was educated at Drury College, Springfield, Mo. In this college and in its academy he held important administrative and teaching positions until he was called to Washington University, in 1901, to teach Greek. Here again he soon had administrative as well as teaching duties thrust upon him, and served as dean until he was made acting chancellor, in 1913. Chancellor Hall's case illustrates the success that proved capacity brings; and it shows that to be a classicist is not necessarily to be incompetent in practical affairs. Chancellor Hall is prominent, as a layman, in the activities of the Congregational denomination in the Southwest.

Edwin Thomas Meredith of Des Moines, Ia., who has been named as a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, is a prominent figure in the Mid-Western farming and financial world. His banking connections in Des Moines are important, and his influence on the farmers of the Mississippi Valley is decided, owing to his ownership and control of Successor Farming, a periodical that followed the Farmers' Tribune, which also he controlled from 1896 to 1902. Mr. Meredith has entered politics enough to stand as a Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Iowa. He is prominent in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and in the National Association of Advertising Clubs.

George Percival Scriven, Brigadier-General in the United States Army, has announced his desire of being placed on the retired list next month, and his request has been granted. He is a native of Philadelphia who, prior to going to West Point, studied at the University of Chicago and at the Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N. Y. His first assignments as a soldier commander were to the infantry and artillery arms of the service, but in 1890 he was assigned to the Signal Corps; since then that date he has steadily climbed toward the top, having been chief signal officer of the Army since 1913. During the Spanish-American war he was in charge of the signaling in the Department of the Gulf. In Cuba, in the Philippines, and in the China relief expedition of 1900 he admirably served the Army. In the latter campaign he won from General Chaffee a recommendation of reward for his gallantry. He is one of the leading American authorities on aeronautics. Some of his writings on technical military problems have won him official recognition and professional renown.

SUGAR COMMISSION OPERATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—Further arrangements for financing the purchase of sugar on behalf of the Government have been recently made. In July arrangements were made with London banks and banking houses to accept bills in respect of sugar purchases to the total amount of \$5,000,000. It is now desired to provide for the financing of further sugar purchases to the value of £1,000,000, and the Royal Commission on Sugar Supplies has been authorized to draw or to instruct approved banks or other firms to draw bills to this amount on the banks and banking houses nominated as accepting banks in respect of the original £5,000,000 bills.

LIQUOR MEN ASK RECOMPENSE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The liquor men of New Jersey have prepared a measure for introduction when the Legislature meets which, if enacted, would compel the communities closing saloons to recompense saloon owners for the loss of business profits, loss on fixtures, leaseholds, etc., says the Post.

U. S. BUREAU GOT POSITIONS FOR 75,195 PERSONS

Division of Information of Department of Immigration Tells of Its Work for Year

More was accomplished by the division of information of the United States Department of Immigration during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, than in any other year of its service, according to the report of the Commissioner of Immigration received here recently. This division has to do with the distribution of labor and the employment of the many immigrants who come to the United States without definite positions. Of the 184,481 people who applied, 75,195 secured positions through this division.

"June 30, 1916, ended the first full year when anything approximating a national employment system existed, and the results achieved proved the wisdom and benefits of such an organization. A nation-wide system, with each zone reporting directly to the division and each cooperating with the other, is calculated to give up-to-date information concerning labor conditions throughout the United States." The report goes on to say that as the plan has never been attempted before in this country, there were many mistakes at first, although up to the present it has worked satisfactorily, and every day brings its staff of workers up to a higher plane of efficiency.

There are 18 zone headquarters, through which the 75,195 persons were placed in positions last year. Applications for help numbered 25,640, involving 109,771 persons, and 84,955 persons were sent out in answer to the requests. Of the 75,195 placed in employment, 58,263 were United States citizens and 60,086 of them were directed to employment as unskilled laborers. Fifty-four races and 66 occupations were represented. The report says "of the 184,481 applicants, 132,096 were citizens of the United States, these figures showing that there has been a marked change in the nationality of those availing themselves of the service of this division, for now United States citizens preponderate, where formerly aliens did."

WAR DEBTS OF BIG NATIONS FIGURED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The increase in the National debt of Great Britain, France and Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary is estimated by the Federal Reserve Board at \$49,455,000,000 from the beginning of the war to the latter part of 1916, with the exception of Austria-Hungary, in whose case the estimate extends only to May, 1916. Twenty-nine billions is the three Entente nations' share of the total, and \$20,000,000,000 is that of the two Central Powers. This estimate, the board stated in tabulations, is approximate and does not cover the cost of the war, as large revenues of undetermined amounts have been raised by internal taxation.

Great Britain's National debt, the board estimated, was approximately \$13,163,750,000 in November, having risen from \$3,449,813,100 in March, 1914.

SHOPS CLOSE TWO DAYS A WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PARIS, France—A meeting of the pastry cooks of France took place at the headquarters of the Société Savante, and, after discussion, the resolution was arrived at of closing all the pastry shops twice a week, on Mondays and Fridays. It was further resolved on investigation of the Ministry of Commerce, to forbid all those processes known as "enrobage," "glacage," "caramélage" of cakes, with a view to economizing the sugar required for these processes. The decisions of the master pastry cooks of France were laid before M. Thierry, Undersecretary of State for Commerce, and received complete approbation. The delegation further expressed the wish that the making of pastries and cakes should be confined to licensed bakeries, and that no fresh licenses should be issued during the war. It was decided that experts chosen from the pastry cook syndicates should give the Government the benefit of their knowledge in the drawing up of the new regulations. These will not come into force before Jan. 10, 1917.

FARM LOAN BANK STOCK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Jan. 10 has been agreed upon by the Federal Farm Loan Board as the tentative day for opening stock subscription books to the 12 Farm Loan banks. The books will be opened in each city where a Farm Loan Bank will be located.

SALMON PACK SMALLER

VICTORIA, B. C.—Figures have just been received showing the total British Columbia salmon pack for the year 1916 to be "95,965 cases, says the Colonist. The pack in 1915 was 1,133,381 cases, and that of 1914 was 1,111,039.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, AT 8.15
CINCINNATI SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
DR. ERNEST KUNWALD, Conductor
Program: Overture, "Die Meistersinger," Wagner—Symphony No. 6, "Pastorale," Beethoven—Sonata, Brahms, Strauss.
Tickets 2.00, 1.50, 1.00, 50c. On sale.

JORDAN HALL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 6, AT 3

Povla Frisch

Danish Soprano—Remarkable Singer of Songs
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c. Symphony Hall.

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OBJECTIONS TO PIECEWORK RATES IN FRENCH WORKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A number of letters have been received by l'Humanité commenting on a recent article in which the author, Pierre Hamp, dealt with the attitude of the French workman toward the wage question. The author contended that he preferred to continue earning an average wage and "leading a dull life without intellectual resources or enjoyment," to making the effort of earning higher wages through intensified work. The syndicate of engineers of the Seine indignantly declare that it is a well-known fact that the workman does not fix his salary, but the employers, who arrange matters to suit themselves regardless of how it will affect their workpeople. A mobilized turner says that the article in question is but too true in its contentions, but that he would like to point out that it is not the meanness of employers but their dishonesty which prevents a workman from getting a higher salary. When a workman, and more especially a mechanic, earns a salary which is above the average rate, either owing to his initiative or energy, immediately the employer takes steps to safeguard his own so-called interests.

Instead of seeing that the more a workman earns the more work he is putting out and therefore the better it is for his firm, he adopts the notion that the man is being too highly paid and forthwith reduces the rate by 40 to 50 per cent. The turner goes on to give the example of a firm in Saint Denis who in 1906 told its workmen that they might earn as much as they liked, that no reductions would be made. As a result certain of the men earned as much as from three to four francs an hour and even more. But at the end of the year the firm made a substantial reduction in its prices and generally retrenched. The workman must, therefore, not be judged for failing to rise above average salaries; it is simply because such proceedings dishearten him and prevent him from intensifying his work.

Another workman, who is now a soldier in the Territorials, writes to say that his wife engaged herself for soldiering work in a firm in Paris which paid at the rate of 1.5 per hundred the helmets turned out, and it was expected that 150 helmets would be turned out a day. After a little time the number was raised to 250 at the rate of 4.25 per hundred, and afterwards to 400 at the rate of 3.25 per hundred, and, adds the soldier, I happen to know that it is the intention of the firm to reduce the rate of wage to 2.2. Believe me, says another workman, every intelligent workman wants to better himself, to lead honestly as comfortable and as interesting a life as he can, and if production is not greater, it is the fault of the employers, for as your article points out, as soon as a workman earns a little too much the rate of piece work is immediately lowered, and what is left over for the workman to do but seek refuge in inertia? Pierre Hamp invites further opinions on the questions of whether there is a voluntary lessening of production in piece work and a prevalence of an average wage, and by what means are intensified production and high salaries to be attained.

BY OTHER EDITORS

American Prosperity

BOSTON ADVERTISER—Prosperity of a certain kind is overwhelming the country in more senses than one. It is proving a decidedly inconvenient thing to a good many millions of Americans. Prosperity, such as we are now having, is undoubtedly a good thing for millions of people. But is it a blessing or a burden to most Americans? Things have reached a point where it has become an open question. The high prices of most of the necessities of life bear upon more millions than the comparatively few persons who benefit by producing those necessities. All American business, all American travel, is being inconvenienced by the increasing congestion.

What Mr. Osborne Did

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL—A glance over a publication which chronicles the progress of social reform tells us that social workers are not any more like-minded than any other lot of people. This time they are split over the case of Thomas Mott Osborne, the warden of Sing Sing, who resigned as a protest against the conditions with which New York surrounds his lawbreakers. But Mr. Osborne does not need to fear either the criticism of his enemies or of his friendly opposition. As warden of Sing Sing, he made the country do more thinking about its penal system than it has ever done since the first prison was built. He saw evils clearly and set about promptly to destroy them. Had he confined his efforts to such moderate things as taking the prisoners out of stripes and rewarding good behavior, he could have remained warden of Sing Sing indefinitely. But he saw that while the prison was managed in the interests of political parties and their hangers-on, the work of doing something for the prisoners would be slow. So he set out to destroy the profitable partnership between prison management and politics. And there he struck a snag. Those whose interests he interfered with soon saw to it that it was made impossible for him to work and he resigned. His service was to focus the attention of the country upon its hateful penal system and to show society the crimes that it commits in the name of justice. Was it not enough?

Molasses

PORTLAND OREGONIAN—In the days of railroad construction in the West the foremen on the grade, who knew a thing or two about the practical side of feeding men, were wont to tell the cooks to "use plenty of molasses; it saves on the meat bills." This homely practice is now recognized officially by the United States Department of Agriculture in a bulletin in which housewives are urged to make free use of molasses and syrups in the family cooking. It is asserted that in a 10-cent can of molasses there are eight and a quarter times as much heat and energy as in 10 cents' worth of fresh beef, two and two-thirds as much as in 10 cents' worth of butter, two and three-fourths as much as in bacon costing the same, ten and one-third times as much as in 10 cents' worth of eggs, five times as much as in 10 cents' worth of ham, and nearly twice as much as in an equivalent amount of cereal and cream.

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MILLIONS ARE TO BE ENROLLED FOR PROHIBITION

New Nation-Wide Movement Against Saloon to Be Started Soon Under Auspices of National Temperance Council

A nation-wide enrollment for national prohibition, to be conducted by about 100 antiliquor and general reform societies in the United States, with a view of enrolling from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 qualified voters who favor prohibition, is to be launched shortly after the first of the new year, said Daniel A. Poling, president of the National Temperance Council, in an interview today with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The council is a conference of executive officials of temperance, religious and reform organizations which assemble annually to adopt a "platform of agreement" and to consider details of mutual interest.

The leading object of the movement is to show concretely the backing which the prohibition amendment has among the voters of the country and in this way strengthen those who are working to have political parties and the national Congress favor prohibition.

An important difference between the contemplated enrollment and the pledge taken by those who joined the Prohibition Party movement is that the enrollment movement does not obligate the signer to leave his regular political party or to alter in any way the work he is doing at present in any temperance or general reform work. The enrollment movement will be distinct from the Prohibition Party activities but will not supplant them. The Prohibition Party is one of the units through which the National Temperance Council expects to "enlist for national prohibition."

The enlisting also will be done through all the other societies and organizations engaged in antiliquor or other reform work which were represented at the National Temperance Council. An enrollment blank is to be prepared in a few days and to this end Mr. Poling is to confer with Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, one of the leading college professors interested in the movement.

When the enlisting gets under way, an executive secretary will be put in charge to keep in touch with the executive officers of all the organizations cooperating in the work and to furnish suitable information to the press from time to time.

"A 'Committee of Sixty' was assembled by Professor Fisher of Yale to consider national prohibition," said Mr. Poling, and as a result of their deliberations it was decided to press aggressively a nation-wide enrollment for national prohibition. A declaration was agreed upon, the exact wording of which was left to a committee of five, which has the unanimous endorsement of all the partisan and nonpartisan antiliquor organizations.

"It was proposed to enlist all of the temperance, general reform and religious societies of the country in a concentrated effort to enroll from five to ten millions of the voters pledged to national prohibition.

"Such a campaign would strengthen not only the societies now existing but would tremendously assist men like William J. Bryan in their efforts to commit political parties to the abolition of the liquor traffic. In this connection it is interesting to note that all the political parties were represented in the National Temperance Council.

"Our movement will be nonpartisan in the sense that a voter favoring prohibition will not be obliged to leave the political party with which he is now affiliated. He may continue to support the particular policies in which his party is interested but he, with others who favor prohibition in any party, may have his feeling on this great question recorded and expressed in a way which will help the prohibition cause.

JURY DISAPPROVES CONVICT LEASING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Birmingham Bureau
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The convict lease system under which State prisoners are hired out to private employers, generally in the mines, was commented upon as follows by the Jefferson County grand jury in its latest report:

"We have had occasion to investigate the condition of prisoners who are working in the mines in this county. We desire to protest against the system tolerated by this State of hiring out its convicts to work for companies whose sole interest in their welfare is to exact the maximum amount of labor for the minimum amount of money. We believe that this system is fundamentally wrong. We believe that the end sought to be obtained by the State in the treatment of unfortunate prisoners should be improvement of the prisoner rather than profits to the State. We recommend that the people do everything in their power to create sentiment which will abolish this practice of the State."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Daniel A. Poling, Associate President of United Society of C. E.

SEALERS NAME SPRINGFIELD FOR NEXT CONVENTION

Next year's convention of the Massachusetts Association of Sealers of Weights and Measures will be held in Springfield, Mass., according to a vote of that organization at the close of the two-days session in Horticultural Hall, Boston, yesterday. A proposal for a summer meeting was taken under consideration by the executive committee.

Charles P. Murray, city sealer of Lynn, was elected president, and Hugh H. Healey of Cambridge was reelected secretary and treasurer. George L. Day of Salem was chosen as the delegate to the national convention in Washington next May with George Davenport of Clinton as alternate.

Other officers were elected as follows: Vice-Presidents, Warren P. Riorden of Lowell, James Healey of Worcester, Charles S. Hannaford of Braintree, M. F. Gloucester of Chicopee, Mr. Davenport of Clinton, Joseph D. Goddu of Holyoke and John E. Davis of North Adams; members of the executive committee, Robert Rafferty of Beverly, Leroy C. Coburn of Westfield, John Hobin of New Bedford and Charles B. Woolley of Boston.

OUTLOOK IN MINING INDUSTRY IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau
PARIS, France.—The action of the British Government with regard to the Welsh coal field has aroused a good deal of interest in French mining circles. Experts are of the opinion, however, that the situation in France and in England is very different, both geologically and from the point of view of political economy.

That many of the mines in France are idle is due to the lack of labor and also to the unproductiveness of the mines in question. In the Pas de Calais, for instance, the chief center of output at the present time, there are only two idle concessions out of a total of 27. In the Hautes Alpes, which do not contribute one five-thousandth part of the national production there are 20 barren concessions in 50. In these circumstances State control would not produce any better results. It is the after-war condition of the mining industry in France, it is asserted, which demands immediate attention. France will then need to put forward all her energies in order to make up for her diminished output, and to insure her ability to do this the organization of the mine fields should be recast so as to produce the greatest possible output from the mines. Concessions should also be conferred immediately for a further exploitation of the rich geographical resources of the country. Eighteen months is the time allowed to get a mine into working order, and it follows that if fresh concessions are to contribute to the national effort at the close of the war there should be no delay in making them.

SUFFRAGE LEADERS FOR CAPITAL
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National American Woman Suffrage Association has announced the appointment of Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Boston as chairman of the "Front Door Lobby" at Washington, known as the "section on legislation." Mrs. Park, a graduate of Radcliffe, is known as a philanthropist and lecturer. Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Missouri will have charge of the social-political activities at Washington. Miss Heloise Meyer of Massachusetts of the social section, and George Moes Hart of the publicity section.

COST OF PILGRIM CENTENARY PLANS IS REPORTED UPON

Commission Finds Exposition Expense Would Be \$18,000,000 Exclusive of Land Takings

Refraining from indorsing any one of the three plans, the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission, which was appointed to estimate the cost of each of three proposals for celebrating the landing of the Pilgrims in Plymouth, reported yesterday to the Legislature.

The commission finds that an international exposition in Boston, for which it recommends a site in South Boston, would cost \$18,000,000; that a so-called cultural exposition on temporary islands in the Charles River Basin would call for \$15,000,000; and that suitable permanent memorials could be erected in Plymouth for \$1,884,000.

The commission reports that six sites are available for a proposed international exposition, but that after careful study of all of them it recommends a site in South Boston with a fine frontage on Boston Harbor, one and a half miles from the State House. The plot of land mentioned is in the vicinity of the McNary playground; it contains between 500 and 600 acres, many cheap tenement buildings and a considerable amount of city and State park lands. The cost of the land takings is not included in the estimate of \$18,000,000. The commission says: "The development of this district would involve the removal of about 290 acres of tenement and other buildings thereon, most of which are of cheap construction and many in a dilapidated condition. It is provided with water, sewerage and lighting system, and has good traffic connections, both steam and electric."

"It is almost altogether surrounded by State land and enjoys all the necessary facilities to a fuller extent than any of the others. It likewise provides through terminals from any point in the United States by rail and also has a deep sea channel at the foot of the exposition grounds; likewise, on the other side, an ocean front and one of the finest bathing beaches in the United States."

The plans for a cultural exposition provide that it shall be held on temporary islands built on piles in the Charles River, and occupying the center of the basin from about the line of Dartmouth Street to the line of Sherborne Street. On these islands would be constructed churches, opera houses, theaters, lecture and concert halls, museums, restaurants and cafes, individual shops, and great state buildings for foreign nations. Bridges at Dartmouth and Sherborne streets and Massachusetts Avenue are shown. It is proposed that they be built at the expense of the Nation, the New England states, Boston and Cambridge.

To meet the expense of this plan the commission estimates that revenue from admissions for a period covering six months will be \$6,000,000; from theatrical and other indoor productions, \$5,100,000, and from Olympic games to be held at the Stadium in connection with the exposition, \$1,750,000; and from royalties on concessions, etc., an amount sufficient to bring the total to \$16,000,000.

For permanent memorials at Plymouth, the commission presents plans calling for an aggregate expenditure of \$1,884,300. This includes \$300,000 for taking land and buildings on the water front; \$500,000 for a seawall, with stairways and ornamental railings and a new stone pier; \$33,000 for a canopy over the hill; \$75,000 for land on Cole's Hill; \$600,000 for a memorial hall on the hill, and \$30,000 for a suitable terrace leading to it; \$35,000 for roads, grading and planting; \$40,000 for the restoration of Burial Hill, and \$100,000 for a grand pageant, to be held on the land southwesterly of the rock and easterly of Water Street.

The report is signed by Arthur Lord, chairman; F. W. Stearns, Louis K. Liggett and George H. Lyman.

BUYING OF WEST END RAILWAY AT ONCE ADVOCATED

President of Dorchester Trade Board Says Its Purchase by Elevated Now Would Solve Problem of Financial Relief

Immediate purchase of the West End Street Railway property by the Boston Elevated rather than at the expiration of the lease in 1922 as a means of financial relief was advocated by President Raymond P. Delano, in speaking before a largely attended meeting of the Dorchester Board of Trade last night on the present situation of the Boston Elevated and its petition for aid.

The business interests of Dorchester were largely represented, and among the members of the Legislature were the following: Senators John Morris, Charles S. Lawler, and Alphonse Sanford; Representatives Lewis R. Sullivan, Joseph McGrath, Leo Hamburger, John J. Martin, Thomas Leavitt and Daniel Murphy; Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn of Boston, and Frank I. Wilkins, superintendent of the Fields Corner division of the Boston Elevated, also were present.

"I believe enough public opinion can be brought to bear and pressure applied to force the West End directors and the West End stockholders to sell now," said Mr. Delano. "If you can put this sale through now, you would have \$1,362,000 in cash coming to the Elevated, as this is the West End cash balance carried on the Elevated's books, which would be released automatically and no other relief would be needed."

"The West End could combine its premium account with the Elevated's premium account, making some \$3,500,000 that they could charge off to depreciation, making up the deficit in the inventory or appraisal, and start the road off with its stocks and bonds at par and a sound value upon which to raise additional money."

The Boston Elevated leased the West End property in 1897 for 25 years under provisions included in an act of the Legislature, which states that a 5-cent fare shall be charged for 25 years, or to June 10, 1922.

"This was the price (5-cent fare) that the Legislature asked for the privilege for the Boston Elevated to lease the West End, and this consideration really runs with the lease," continued Mr. Delano. "They cannot increase the fare over 5 cents without much litigation, and possibly an act attempting to increase the fares would be held to be unconstitutional."

The superficial manner, in which certain organizations have met the existing situation is criticized by Mr. Delano. He states that the Boston Chamber of Commerce promised to make a comprehensive plan for the transportation development of Boston six years ago, but that report has not yet appeared.

"At one time the Chamber of Commerce committee on an Elevated matter made its official report to the Elevated in advance of making its report to the chamber," said Mr. Delano. "When the Chamber of Commerce wishes special financial assistance for special projects that they are fathering, they have no hesitancy in asking public service corporations for a donation."

"In one case, to my knowledge, the Elevated gave the chamber \$2500 for one of its little affairs. And this leads to the question, is the Elevated justified in making contributions to such organizations? Are they justified in many other of the channels through which they have indirectly reached the public?"

"My experience with the Chamber of Commerce is, that it has a strange faculty, or it is a strange coincidence of events, that we find on many of the important committees men who are personally interested in the matter they have in hand or have a decided bias or prejudice."

Mr. Delano proposed that the Public Service Commission prepare a report on the condition of the Elevated and its regulation of the company and publish it, so that the public may have both the brief of the company and the report of the commission for information.

He also advocated an appraisal of the property owned and leased by the Elevated. "Until we have an answer to the Elevated's direct assertion that actual value and property exist, we have no right to agree on relief tentatively," he said.

Organization of a Metropolitan Transit Board, or enlarging the powers of the Boston Transit Commission, to take control of the subway and rapid transit system in the entire Metropolitan district was urged. Such a board would consider the Metropolitan district a unit for transportation purposes, and if any abatements of taxes or other allowances were necessary this body would apportion and adjust them among the various municipalities.

"Especially take care of the \$8,000,000 of preferred stock and watch carefully whenever the Elevated purchases the West End to see that these excessive 7 and 8 per cent interest or dividends are modified," he declared. "This is some load for the Elevated to carry, and will be heavier then, and in turn is a heavy burden upon the public to pay."

"Provide some method of municipal or metropolitan credit, so that the private banker will not be getting a per cent discount on the money he lends the Elevated have. Let the municipality or the metropolitan district get some of the rake-off to offset its abated taxes. My belief, however, is that if the Elevated could get its money for 3 or 4 per cent we wouldn't have to rebate its taxes to the State."

HOUSE PAINTERS AND DECORATORS ARE TO CONVEENE

Program of Three-Day Session to Be Held in Boston Next Week Is Announced

Approximately 1000 master house painters and decorators of New England, more especially Massachusetts, are expected to attend the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Society of Master House Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts, in Horticultural Hall, Jan. 9-11, when such topics as "Trade Schools," "The Best Methods for Cleaning Varnish Work," and "Organization Work Among Master Painters," will be discussed.

Sessions are to be held daily from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. On the opening day P. H. Callahan of Lowell, president of the society, will speak, followed by the reading of reports by the several officers, including that of the executive board by Ivory H. Morse of Hyde Park, vice-president of the society. George B. Gilbert of Cambridge, will read a report of the delegates to the last convention of the international association, after which an open discussion of "The Best Methods for Cleaning Varnish Work" will take place.

"Organization Work Among Master Painters," is the topic A. H. McGhan of Washington, D. C., general secretary-treasurer of the international association, will speak on, to be followed by an address by Henry B. Kelley of Boston. "Why Are Journeymen so Scarce?" will be the subject for another discussion, and after the report of the committee on color tests has made its report in executive session, Vice-President Morse will speak on "Fire Hazard Laws, as Applied to Paint Shops in Boston and the Metropolitan District."

The entire afternoon session of the second day of the convention is to be given over to a discussion of "Trade Schools," the committee in charge of arrangements announces. The speakers will include Dr. D. Louis Iretton of New York City and a director of the Boardman Trade School of New Haven (Conn.); Dr. Payson Smith of Boston, commissioner of education for the State of Massachusetts, and Robert O. Small, also of Boston and deputy State commissioner of education. The discussion will be illustrated.

In connection with the convention an exhibition of the various materials used in painting and decorating and the practical application then will be conducted by the association.

COMMITTEE TO HELP FARMERS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Leading agriculturists and others have formed an organizing committee which will aim at bringing about a conference between the representatives of various interests in the land and at deciding on a policy in the interest of the Nation for the increase of food production. The committee urge that many keenly debated questions should be laid aside, and the movement should be concentrated upon the question of increasing the Nation's food supply.

The following are points which are being considered:

1. The immediate supply of the necessary machinery required for spring work.
2. The ample supply at a reasonable price of basic slag and other fertilizers.
3. The transport and machinery, manure, etc., to be dealt with as urgent, as in the case of war material.
4. The return to the land of necessary labor, and better organization of labor conditions.
5. A guaranteed minimum price where farmers undertake to increase the production of foodstuffs.
6. Financial assistance to farmers, where needed, as in the case of munition manufacturers.

The Duke of Argyll, Lord Kenmare, Lord Dunraven, Colonel Marlin, V. C., and Mr. Robert Sanders, M. P., and others have either joined the organizing committee or are otherwise interesting themselves in the question.

SOUTH AMERICAN WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LYONS, France.—The South American week in Lyons opened with a meeting held by representatives of the French Chamber and attended by the Minister for Ecuador in Paris, MM. Victor Marguerite and Paul Adam, and a number of distinguished persons representing Lyons. M. Herriot, the Mayor of Lyons, welcomed the guests, and M. Guernier, the president of the Parliamentary Committee for the Promotion of Closer Relations Between France and South America, briefly described the work to be performed as one of protection of France and Latin-America against Germanization. M. Pierre de Coubertin spoke of the history of South America during the last three centuries; he was followed by MM. Garzon, former Senator of Uruguay, Graca Aranha, former Brazilian plenipotentiary at the Hague and member of the Brazilian Academy, and Carlos Silva Villalobos, the well-known Chilean writer. A feature of the proceedings was the address delivered by M. Paul Adam on Latin-America at the time of the French Revolution. The speaker, referred in enthusiastic terms to General Miranda, the young Venezuelan patriot who, filled with enthusiasm by the revolution, fought in the French revolutionary armies before becoming famous for his share in the emancipation of Latin-America, which was the direct outcome of the victory of French revolutionary ideals.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR GIRLS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Proposals to establish a course in Chicago high schools in military work for girls, teaching them to act as Red Cross nurses and first-aid workers, are being considered by the Board of Education.

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CLEVELAND

ASIATIC FLEET TO HAVE NEW ADMIRAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has signed an order prepared by Secretary Daniels addressed to Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, president of the Naval War College at Newport, naming him as commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic fleet, with the rank of admiral. Rear Admiral Knight will proceed at once to the Orient to hoist his pennant in succession to Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, who is completing a two years' tour. Admiral Winterhalter has been ordered to duty on the general board of the navy, where he will give it the benefit of his knowledge of the situation in the Far East.

Secretary Daniels has assigned Capt. W. S. Sims, former commander of the torpedo boat destroyer flotilla, to succeed Admiral Knight as president of the Naval War College. Admiral Knight will probably command the Asiatic fleet until December, 1918, when he will be eligible for retirement.

PHILIPPINE CABINET IS TO BE FORMED

MANILA, Philippine Islands.—Governor-General Harrison has made an announcement of the impending formation of a Council of State, to act in advisory capacity. The council will include the president and speaker of the Senate, who declined to accept secretaryships. It is expected the result of this move will be to make the Council of State equivalent to a Philippine cabinet, and that the secretaryships will be merely department heads.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT.

ART OF LANDSCAPE
TITIAN TO TURNER

THE BRUEGHEL AND BRIL DYNASTIES

The accompanying illustration has been drawn in a way that makes it especially suitable for reproduction. It interprets rather than copies the landscape, the aim being to indicate its design, structure and general effect.

By C. Lewis Hind

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LONDON, England.—Visitors to Vienna, intent on their own preferences, encounter, with delight, in the Imperial Museum, the wall of paintings by Pieter Brueghel (c. 1530-1569). In these Brueghels they find a humorous and observant intelligence rioting in peasant life, allegories and parables; above all, an artist using line, mass and color in a pattern that perhaps only an artist can appreciate. Bassano, the Italian, has been commended for his honesty in depicting the rustic scenes surrounding him. Pieter Brueghel, the Netherlander, who was nicknamed "Peasant" Brueghel, also "The Droll," revelled in such scenes, and made them sparkle with his humor. He was the friend of peasants; he lived among them; he loved them, through them he prospered. He made a journey to Italy. What he gained there is problematical. Italy could not tolerate this sturdy northerner. He was influenced, we know, by that ribald genius, Jerome Bosch. But Bosch's ribaldry was softened and chastened in the crucible of "Peasant" Brueghel's wisdom and humor. So forceful and intimate were his renderings of peasant life, set with rollicking abandon, in the ways and woods of Flanders, that Millet hung engravings of his work in his studio at Barbizon, and held this pioneer Netherlander in profound admiration.

The Brueghels at Vienna express the artist fully. His autumn landscape, known as "The Return of the Herds," is a delight. The eyes are pleased because "Peasant" Brueghel had the decorative sense fully developed, and used the line, as masses of golden brown, to enrich the bare landscape. Equally fine, in a decorative sense, is his winter landscape known as "The Hunters," men and dogs silhouetted against the land, finely observed, painted with an accomplishment unique at this period of landscape development. Another true landscape—simple and sincere—is that which forms the background to his illustration of the parable of "The Blind Leading the Blind" at Naples.

A leader, indeed, was "Peasant" Brueghel, who took the name of Brueghel from the Brabant village near Breda, where he was born. He was the founder of the Brueghel dynasty of painters, sons and grandsons—"Hell" Brueghel, "Velvet" Brueghel and the others; but the father is the artistic chief of the clan, and Vienna is fortunate in possessing his finest works. He is popular because he was human; he is esteemed by artists because he was pure artist, and his humor had beneath it the gravity and earnestness which are essential to the make-up of all true humorists.

The influence of "Peasant" Brueghel was great. Possibly Lucas Van Valckenborgh (1540-1623), who is presumed to have been his pupil, might have painted his gay panoramic landscapes on his own initiative, but one of his pictures at any rate would never have been painted to paint for the master.

It was the fashion to paint the four seasons of the year. Of all who attempted this, none reached the height of Jodokus de Momper the Younger (c. 1564-1635), a personage about whom very little is known. In his "Spring" at Brunswick, he started a convention that was to run through the century—the landscape seen from a height, with fields, woods and dwellings set out, sometimes with the orderliness of a chessboard, neatly articulated by strong contrasts of light and shade. Jodokus de Momper painted the home view, the outlying land, the avocations, the young green, the bare trees, in a word the Dutch countryside, gayly and truthfully; but the day for the understanding of the tact of omission had not yet arrived. These Netherlanders showed everything as of equal value.

Landscape painting was becoming esteemed in the Low Countries, and the practice of it began to run into families. There were the Brueghels, the Van Coninxloos, the Van Valckenborghs, the de Mompers and the Brils. Members of a family, children and grandchildren, copied and emulated each other; but among these dynasties the outstanding figures are Pieter Brueghel and Paul Bril.

Paul Bril (1566-1626) was a better painter than his elder brother Matthias, and he holds an important place in the landscape hierarchy because, if not the originator of the monumental landscape, he fashioned it into a formula that lasted, with amplifications, until the time of Turner. Paul Bril was the master of Agostino Tassi (1565-1644); Tassi was the master of Claude. How much every painter owes to his forbears and masters. He may not intend to plagiarize, but a man with delicate artistic antennae unconsciously, and consciously, adapts and conveys. "Tobias and the Angel" by Paul Bril, now in the Dresden Gallery, may be called the parent of the monumental school of painting practiced so diligently and magnificently by Claude, Poussin and others. Claude made it his own, but the first vision was certainly Paul Bril's. A look may be enough. Bril looked at Titian, Tassi at Bril, Claude at Tassi, and the greatest of them all, Turner, looked deeply at Claude and set himself to outpaint him.

Paul Bril, one of the first pure land-

scape painters, was an Italianized Netherlander. Born at Antwerp, he went to Rome at the age of 20, was patronized by popes, worked in the Sistine Chapel and other churches, and made landscape popular and desirable in high quarters. For Clement VIII he painted in the Sala Clementina, a vast landscape 68 feet wide.

Paul Bril gave up his birthright, became Italianized, and profited exceedingly. He, too, learned from his artistic forefathers. His "Christ Healing the Demoniac" a small picture painted on copper, shows a group of figures beside the Sea of Genesareth, with piled rocks, blue distance, and an arching sky. With this picture, painted in 1601, Paul Bril might claim a high degree of originality, but on the wall of the Sistine Chapel, which he must often have seen, is Ghirlandajo's "The Call of the First Apostles," painted in 1481, and giving a splendid lead, in composition and handling, to Paul Bril's picture. But he helped others, too. There was Vroom of Haarlem (1566-1640) who met Bril in Rome, and played the sedulous ape to him. Vroom might have become a mere imitator of Bril had he not been shipwrecked on his way to Spain. That experience set him on the right path. Thereafter he painted ships in a fine, decorative, impossible way that may have given hints to Turner. His "Spanish Galleons Sunk Off Gibraltar" is a spirited picture, and is highly esteemed in these days for its decorative qualities. Abraham de Verwer (c. 1580-1650) was another fantastical painter of melodramatic ships, doing gallant deeds pictorially. His "Sea-fight on the Zuyder Zee" (October 1573) is as decorative as an Uccello.

The lazy and art-burial habit to which landscape painters often succumbed of allowing other artists to "put in" their figures was countenanced by Paul Bril. His figures were sometimes supplied by Annibale Carracci (c. 1560-1609). The fame of the Carracci dynasty is now eclipsed. The Twentieth Century ignores the Carracci, and is not affronted to know that Ruskin defined their landscapes as "Scum of Titian"; but there is something bold and cheerful about Annibale Carracci's picture "The Fishermen" in the Louvre. Insincere and exaggerated, yet it has rhythm and a decorative flair which Paul Bril even did not often achieve.

SAN FRANCISCO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—An exhibition of paintings by Spanish old masters, now on view at the Hill Tolerton Gallery, is one of the most interesting ever brought to the city, for it comprises paintings by Francisco Goya, Francisco Zurbaran, Antonio Moro, Jose Antolinez, and others equally noteworthy. Among them is Goya's "Portrait of a Man," one of his finest; Zurbaran's "Daughters," which shows the artist when he was at the height of his power; the portrait of Queen Maria Luisa by Goya; "The Virgin" by El Greco, a companion piece to the "St. John," the two evidently wings of a triptych, the center panel of which has been lost; "St. Francis," by El Greco, a head in brown and gray, undoubtedly a study for the large picture in the Prado. In Ignacio Zuloaga's "Antonia la Gallega," a life-sized figure in evening dress, we have modern Spanish art at its highest. In the drawing and pose of the figure, and arrangement of the dress there is a dignity and power, an atmosphere of Spain.

In the print rooms is an exhibition of original etchings by Francisco Goya. Monotypes by Carol L. Duke Jr., a resident of Amsterdam, Holland, are also shown. Many in black and white were executed in and about his home city. He is also represented by a striking group of monotypes in color, almost all of which were made in the Orient. Mr. Duke received a medal of honor at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Mary J. Coulter is also showing a number of paintings executed during a visit to the Hawaiian Islands. She studied at the Art Academy of Cincinnati under Frank Duveneck and L. H. Meakin, and later was a pupil of Lionel Walden, and received two bronze medals and an honorable mention at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition for her work in porcelain, jewelry and textile weaving.

An exhibition of paintings by California artists and others, now being held at Schussler's Gallery, includes some good work by Bertha Lum, one of the best American exponents of Japanese art. She is represented by two paintings, the "Coronation" and "The Spirit of Asia." Mrs. Lum went to the Orient 13 years ago, and has not only absorbed the style of the Japanese nihiki artists, but has evolved an art in which the qualities of composition and perspective, blended with the Japanese atmosphere and technical produce a result truly remarkable. She can make her own woodcuts, and produce her own prints. The decorative treatment in her "Coronation," with its beautiful harmony of gray, relieved by touches of red, its aesthetic arrangement of the trees; its lanterns throwing a yellow white glow over the procession, as their Emperor is borne through the streets, gives the whole picture an atmosphere of true originalism.

Strong work by Jules Pages and by Benson is seen at Rabjohn and Morcom galleries. "An Interior" painted by Jules Pages in Brittany takes us to the peasants' fireside with its quaint surroundings. It is handled in strong, rich treatment of tone and color. His "Cottage," also in Brittany, is also good. Mr. Benson's mission of California are interesting, both from a historic and romantic standpoint, as well as excellent in breadth of treatment.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor and © The Christian Science Publishing Society
"Spring," painted by Jodokus de Momper

NATIONAL GALLERY
MEASURE AROUSES
AN ART INTERESTCritic Agrees to Induct Average
Man Into Mysteries of Modern Painting

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—Being December, and a Saturday afternoon, the Average Man was gardening in his small plot in the Hampstead Garden Suburb. He was planting a young apple tree which he had bought at auction that morning. Dusk found him task completed, and as he was giving a final stamp to the earth, he observed the figure of the Art Critic who had just appeared in his garden, which adjoins the Average Man's plot. The gardens in the Hampstead Garden Suburb are fenced. Between the little plantations was nothing but a low barrier of eglantine. Thus fraternity is encouraged.

This being the hour of leisure the two friends paced up and down the eglantine walk. It was their custom to meet in each other's house on alternate Saturday afternoons. Their wives had already foregathered. All had made a compact at these Saturday reunions never to discuss the war.

As they paced up and down the Average Man said: "You interested me so much in Lord D'Abernon's National Gallery bill that I've been following the correspondence it's called forth during the week—columns of it. It's my opinion the bill won't pass the House of Commons, and I hope it won't. I'm against selling National Gallery pictures. Who is to decide which are superfluous? And as to breaking up our Turner collection—that would be sacrilege. I'll write to The Times. I'll organize a meeting in Hyde Park. Turner is our foremost national art asset—our greatest painter. Money for more pictures must be found in another way. Just think of it, we are spending £5,000,000 a day on the war. The cost of one day's war would give us enough money to buy all the finest pictures in the world for a hundred years. What folly, what idiocy, what a tragedy this war is. Yet it has to be carried through to a triumphant conclusion. We must—"

"Hush!" said the Art Critic. "Remember our compact. But I'm delighted to notice in you this awakening to art matters."

"Well, you see," said the Average Man, beginning at once to be apologetic, which is the way of Englishmen when they are charged with virtue or enthusiasm or aestheticism, "I can't, of course, give much time to art, but a man's the better for being all-round. Isn't he? Education should be always going on. I know something about the older painters, but after our talk last week, it occurred to me, and I was rather ashamed, how woefully ignorant I am about the painters of our own day, especially the younger men who are practicing what you, in your writings, call 'The art of tomorrow.' Is there any book on the subject?"

"Far and away the best book," said the Art Critic, "is by an American living in Paris, 'Modern Painting,' by W. W. Wright, just published. The style is rather stilted, and—er—kind of arrogantly precious, and the author is unduly indifferent to English and American work, except to his heroes, Russell and Macdonald Wright, native Americans, but partially European in parentage and education. These two men are unknown to the outside world, but our author hails them as the flower of the modern movement in art, and has called them Synchronists. That's the very newest label. It makes Orphism elderly, Vorticism dowdy, Post Impressionism medieval, and Impressionism antique."

"Couldn't you take me to some of these modern pictures," asked the Av-

erage Man, "and explain gently, as you would talk to a child, what they mean, and why I should admire them?"

"Nothing easier," said the Art Critic. "I spent all this morning at two of our advanced art shows, the New English Art Club, and the London Group. They are very entertaining, and, in spots, very modern, the Art of Tomorrow in sober British garb. I will willingly be your guide."

"Let us take our wives next Saturday," said the Average Man. "We'll have an early lunch at one of those little restaurants in Soho where you get a four-course luncheon for 18 pence, and learn about pictures all the afternoon."

"Excellent," said the Art Critic. "And first I'll give you a hint or two as to what you may expect to see. The New English Art Club, once so revolutionary, has become almost staid in its old age. The new movement is rampant among the drawings and water colors, but the oils are a kind of classical impressionism. Wolmar is one of the crudest of the innovators. He paints violent decorative panels, more suitable to a dancing hall than a drawing room. Augustus John's portrait of Admiral Lord Fisher is splendid journalism, a direct, vivid, dashing representation of a virile, practical, knowledgeable, pugacious Englishman. The most beautiful landscapes in color and form are by C. J. Holmes and Collins Baker, who paint in their spare time, the one being director, the other keeper of the National Gallery."

"For the newest art we shall have to go to the London Group exhibition. England always has been generous to strangers, and the most striking things there are by Jacob Kramer, a Russian; Théodore Lessore, a Frenchman; Benjamin Coria, a Mexican, and McKnight Kauffer, an American. There is nothing at the London Group as advanced as the pictures one saw at the Salon des Indépendants in Paris in 1913. The effect on art of the mists and beef of England is always towards sobriety, but the London Group hammers away bravely, and I have no doubt that you will be a little disturbed at—"

Just then they were recalled to the house. They proceeded towards the pleasant, lamp-light door; they greeted each other's wife, and the Average Man, trying to efface the work of digging from his hands, said, "We have a treat in store for you next Saturday." Then, turning to his own wife he said, "Do you know I'm really beginning to take an interest in art. Have you ever heard of the Synchronists?"

NEW YORK ART
EXHIBITIONS AND
GALLERY NOTESKeying Up the General Taste to
Walkowitz's Level—Prehistoric
Animals in Right Milieu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An enchanting water-color show, something new and strange, different even from the previous exhibitions of this unique artist Walkowitz himself, may be seen until Jan. 17 at the little eerie gallery of Alfred Stieglitz, otherwise known as the Photo-Secession, No. 291 Fifth Avenue. Abraham Walkowitz was born in Siberia, grew up in New York, and absorbed such training as may be grafted upon a wayward original in the schools of the National Academy of Design and at the Julian Academy, Paris. Mr. Stieglitz, with his unflinching flair for bizarre talent, saw stuff to feed fierce controversies in the elemental drawings and gypsy color-rhapsodies of the young unfrozen Siberian, and gave him a Fifth Avenue introduction some years ago, but nobody knew it. This was Walkowitz's

fault, principally, because he had not then attuned himself to prevailing tastes and understanding, hereabouts. He hasn't yet, for that matter; but in the meantime the general taste and understanding have been keyed up some, through such intervening influences as the Armory and Forum exhibitions, and Cézanne and John Marin. Moreover, the rapid and brilliant improvisations now displayed have an unwonted, light-winged joyousness, the result of the artist's recent summer outing at Provincetown, the Maine coast, and Lake George. Now, if one isn't particular as to which is which, in the matter of actual views of these well-known and much-painted places, but is content instead to have them set to color-music played on a sensitive but resonant art-instrument, one may derive exquisite pleasure from these untitled and uncatalogued evocations. There is also one tremendous New York nocturne, and one dizzy daylight fantasy wrought from the same effect of surging crowds and giraffe architecture. In Mr. Walkowitz's own figure of speech, all these are records of "sensitized cosmic vibrations," rather than representative pictures.

New Arlington Trio

Susan Ricker Knox is perhaps better known to New York exhibition-goers than are Isabel Cohen and Jean A. Robinson, both of Charleston, S. C., who make up the sprightly trio of American women painters now showing at the Arlington Galleries, 274 Madison Avenue. Portraits and genres, especially of children, are Miss Knox's specialty. And in these, especially in the full pictures that have light, atmosphere and contrasted texture surfaces one sees almost invariably evidence of the remarkable tactile sense that gives to this artist's still life canvases something of a Chase or Vollon value. The pensive golden-auburn-haired young girl at "The Casement Window," and the charming "Catherine," little daughter of Mrs. Jane Dransfield Stone, dramatic writer and lecturer, are only two of several works in this exhibition which will help to enhance Miss Knox's rising reputation. Miss Robinson has a half-length portrait of "Sonia" with some effective though unusual color harmonies, and a most lovable presentation of "Miss Sally," a typical Southern gentlewoman of the old régime. "Woodland Nymphs" and "Dryades," in "Quiet Places" in sun-flecked verdurous "Summertime," gazing at their own glimmering "Reflections," "By the Pool," occupy Miss Cohen's Paris-trained skill, and she seems most successful when depicting these dainty creatures on a small decorative scale, and discreetly veiled in half-light.

A Natural History Artist

A notable addition has just been made to the already large and varied collection of distinctive art works interspersed among the more strictly natural scientific departments of the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at Seventy-seventh Street. This latest added artistic attraction is Charles Robert Knight's vast wall painting, 50 feet long by about 15 feet high, showing European prehistoric animals, mostly woolly mammoths and large reindeer, which roamed the eastern continent in the comparatively recent pre-glacial period of about 10,000 years ago. These are the same species of animals which have been found rudely sketched in colored chalk on the walls of caverns in the Dordogne, France, and at Altamira, Spain. Mr. Knight's specimens are depicted nearly half life size, very live "extincts." Indeed, in a bleak landscape of their period. The painting is installed in the Pleistocene Hall on the fourth floor, where actual skeletons of the mammoths and other contemporaneous monsters are in evidence, and the whole effect is that of a natural reconstitution of the milieu in which our primitive human ancestors lived. In a small gallery on the ground

floor, to the left of the main entrance hall, a novel and fascinating exhibition is in progress until Jan. 15, consisting of 30 of Mr. Knight's smaller paintings and sketches—animals, birds and fishes of today—and a number of small models and statuettes, the latter including a most original "Chinese Hunters and Tiger," eventually may be done on a full-sized scale for the exterior adornment of the museum's approaches. We see beautifully illustrated in this exhibition the idea upon which the truly successful natural history artist must work. He must realize the obliterated past through study of the living present. It was not chiefly from fossils and skeletons that Mr. Knight built up his erudite and convincing prehistoric panorama. His real models flash and beam upon us from the pictures and plastic objects all around—wild, graceful creatures of fin, fur, feather, and swimming the beryl-green depths of tropic seas. "Himalayan Leopard and Impeyan Pheasant," "Angel Fish in Blue and Gold," "In a Bermuda Sea Garden," "Our National Bird," "Among the Coral Reefs," "South American Jaguar," "Harpy Eagle and Macaw," "A Plume," "Hunter's Paradise," "Irish Elk," "Creeping Tiger," and "Standing Bear," are only a few of his chosen types.

A companion piece to the big European Pleistocene picture, representing the American beasts of that period and their habitat, will be Mr. Knight's next work, both having been commissioned and presented to the museum by J. Pierpont Morgan.

COMMUNITY OF
UNITED STATES
AND FRENCH ARTM. Arsene Alexandre Compliments American Landscape
Painting in an Interview

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"War and art are a world-wide apart, yet as integral factors of life each reacts to the impress made by the other. The new and triumphant art inspiration to come with surcease from the present conflict, as I see it, will express the 'keen, clear joyance' of man's imagination freed from the oppression of the gross and material."

So predicted M. Arsene Alexandre, the eminent French publicist and art critic of the Paris Figaro, in a little causerie intime with which he favored the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in the Fifth Avenue museum-salon of the Institut Français aux Etats-Unis, after his sympathetic farewell conference on Corot and Millet, on the eve of his return to France. M. Alexandre holds the Government office of inspector-general of the museums of France, and has contributed several standard books to the literature of art, notably a "History of the Decorative Arts" and critical studies of the works of Daumier and Barye. The present, his first visit to this country, was brought about through the John Sanford Salus Foundation, in furtherance of the

institute's aim "to improve the intellectual, artistic and commercial relations between France and the United States."

"Many Americans, especially American artists," continued M. Alexandre, "tell me they are happy in having two patries—their own, and France. They have reason—I feel it reciprocally. The profound sympathy which mutually exists between us is reflected in the many striking resemblances between New York and Paris. In their serious preoccupations as well as in superficial aspects and outward gaiety, they are much alike. In the relation of the metropolis to the rest of the country, they have many features in common. And in art, especially in painting, their community of thought, feeling and expression is something the same as—how do you say it?—two hearts that beat as one."

"Do you refer here to the ultra-modern reactionary influences—cubism, and what not?"

"No, indeed! Those movements, at present, are only vague symptoms of restlessness, due to a process of evolution whose real outcome the future has yet to determine. It is the eternal vertiges, the everlasting ideals, that I have in mind. I refer to the invincible spirit of democracy, which has awakened in modern Europe with Jean-Jacques Rousseau. The love of nature for its own sake, and of the natural man, the homely primitive peasant, as we understand it through romantic or poetic literature and through pictorial art, thus had its inception in the Eighteenth Century. Among its first-fruits were the landscapes of the English painters Constable and Turner, who saw nature in 'the light that never was on sea or land'—until projected from the opened heart of man. Then, simultaneously, moved by the same generous impulse and ardent enthusiasm, arose the men of 1830, and the Barbizon school, supremely exemplified by Corot and Théodore Rousseau, poet-painters as rich in reverie as the golden summer noon, as simple and pure in philosophy as the silver serenity of twilight or misty dawn. And the grand, epic, Homeric Millet, true son of the soil, who in his way looked upon his fellow-peasants with the same brotherly, or fatherly, tenderness that your Abraham Lincoln looked upon his beloved 'common people.' Review all the masters—Dutch, Flemish, French, Italian or Spanish—who painted peasants before Millet, and you find only comedians, mountebanks and clowns. Look over all the masters who painted landscape not for its own sake but casually as a setting for something else, and you find—what? Either the classical allegories of Poussin, or Claude's restricted specialty of sunlight effects, or the stolid technical exercises and minute literalness of the Netherlanders, or the fairy stories and sentimental playgrounds of Watteau, Lancret and Fragonard, whose perfumed breezes are fanned by Cupids and amorini, speeding an idyllic 'Embarkation for Cythera.'

"Why, your own early men of the Hudson River school, with their Nineteenth Century French and English heritage plus the fresh inspiration of America's scenic grandeur, get much nearer to nature's heart in landscape than did many of the old masters."

In American landscape painting to-day, M. Alexandre recognizes much of the highest type of modern achievement in that line. Limited opportunities for observation, as yet, forbade his expressing anything more than a generally appreciative opinion upon the work of present-day artists here, though he did specifically allude to certain interior and figure pieces which he had seen, in complimentary terms which, could he have heard them, would have rejoiced the ears of Edmund C. Tarbell.

"Why, your own early men of the Hudson River school, with their Nineteenth Century French and English heritage plus the fresh inspiration of America's scenic grandeur, get much nearer to nature's heart in landscape than did many of the old masters."

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FOOD BUYING AGENTS FOR THE PEOPLE ADVISED

Representative Carr, Before High Cost of Living Commission, Also Would Establish Municipal Cold Storage Plants

Before Governor McCall's High Cost of Living Commission today Representative Carr of Hopkinton advanced a proposition for relieving the pressure which awakened vigorous objections from Commissioners James J. Storrow and Edward R. McSweeney. Representative Carr claimed that one of the chief causes of pressure on the food question was that the poor could not afford to buy in bulk when prices were low. He proposed that every town and city be privileged to appoint a purchasing agent and even have a cold storage plant of its own if necessary. The goods were to be bought at times when prices were low and sold to the citizens at a prevailing price throughout the season despite the market fluctuations.

Both Chairman Luce and Commissioner McSweeney immediately brought up the point that the purchasing agent could not be infallible and that the market might go lower than the standard price set by the city's plant. Then the municipality would be left with a deal of eggs, beef, or whatever the food might be, on its hands, for the people would certainly patronize the dealers who sold for lower prices.

Representative Carr responded that in that case the citizens must make up the deficit, as is true in any case of public loss.

Commissioner Storrow then brought up the question that if the various purchasing agents attempted all together to buy coal or beef or eggs that very demand would send prices soaring, and the only result would be to change the season of the year for high prices.

Mrs. Forrester Macdonald, who has charge of the model tenement department of the South End House, gave some very interesting statistics to the commission, showing that while furniture cost had increased in the past three or four years the wholesale price had increased proportionately so that the advance was not of the middleman's making.

"We furnished a four-room tenement," she said, "at a cost of \$77.56. The furniture was somewhat plain but substantial and much more nearly artistic than that found in the majority of the homes in our neighborhood. People could furnish their homes at this same cost, but they prefer to go to the credit furnishing houses and pay \$495 for the furnishing of a four-room flat in plush and gilt."

Another interesting point in Mrs. Macdonald's statistics came when she said that a family could start in life comfortably with a capital of \$130.

Federal control of prices of necessities was advocated by Ignatius J. Carlton of Chelsea. Where one or a few states produce the greater portion of a certain product, such as Pennsylvania of coal, it is impossible for other states to regulate the price, said Mr. Carlton. When asked if he believed a combination of dealers is setting the price of wheat, Mr. Carlton said that he did.

Philip Duggan of West Canton Street told the commission that he believes one of the greater causes of the high cost of living is the inability of producers to get railroad cars to transport goods. He asked the commission to urge the Public Service Commission to investigate this car shortage and see that sufficient cars to meet all requirements are supplied.

SENATOR LEWIS MAKES PLEA FOR PEACE MEASURE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Foreign nations will see American money madness in the Senate's opposition to the Hitchcock resolution, Senator Lewis declared this afternoon in a spirited plea for passage of the measure.

"The nations abroad," he said, "will argue potently that the opponents of this resolution are influenced to continue the war that this nation of ours can continue to benefit with the riches of war."

"Or they will conclude that race prejudice has grown so strong in this nation, made up of all nationalities, that these able senators are unable to free themselves from race influence in order to support President Wilson in his effort to end the war, to stop this profaning of women and children, to halt this destruction of civilization, this ending of the Christian era. This resolution may offend against precedent, but regardless of this, the Senate ought to uphold the President's hands."

Mr. Lewis intimated that Senator Lodge was prompted yesterday to refer to statements credited to Count Andrassy, that Germany's peace terms were before President Wilson, by a desire to send broadcast the impression that "the President's action was taken at the instance of Germany."

POLICE PLAN INDORSED

That the action of Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara in arranging to give Boston policemen one day off in 12 beginning Feb. 1 and a one-day-off-in-eight schedule beginning Feb. 1, 1918 has the indorsement of the executive committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce was announced yesterday.

REAL ESTATE

The land on Columbus Avenue, formerly occupied by the Boston National League Baseball Club, has been sold to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company through the offices of W. J. McDonald. George S. Smith and Almon J. Furush. Trustees of the Mercantile Real Estate Trust, were the grantors. The purchase price was \$400,000.

The land embraces 187,779 square feet, with a frontage on the main line of the New Haven railroad of about 600 feet and a similar frontage on Columbus Avenue. The New Haven railroad will use the land for freight terminal purposes, thus affording the whole South End freight facilities never enjoyed before. The central location of this tract of land renders it ideal for freight terminal facilities, and the acquisition by the New Haven railroad of the tract promises a development of significance for that section of the city. Recently several large factories and other enterprises have located in the vicinity, and the new freight facilities now made possible will continue and strengthen the development.

HISTORICAL PLACE SOLD

Thomas Hollis has sold his estate on Sudbury Road, Concord, Mass., consisting of five acres of land and an old colonial house, together with the studio formerly used by Daniel French, the sculptor. The purchaser is Grace Butler Minns, who buys for occupancy. Meredith & Grew were the brokers.

NEW BUSINESS LEASES

In the new Little Building, nearing completion at the corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets, John Mason Little et al., trustees of the Pelham Trust, have leased, for a long term of years the store and basement at 84 Boylston Street, to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, also the store and basement 203 Tremont Street to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The Weeks Real Estate Trust have leased for a term of years to F. C. Henderson Company the entire top floor in the building 60-68 Chauncy Street corner of Bedford, and upon completion of extensive alterations the premises will be occupied by the lessee for office purposes.

The International Correspondence Schools have leased from Harris Ellenberg the store at 4 Bromfield Street. The L. E. Knott Apparatus Company have leased to the Henshaw Motor Company a large portion of the second floor containing about 18,000 square feet in the building 31 Irvington Street and 16 Harcourt Street.

In the new Walton Block at the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Harvard Avenue, Allston, David H. Walton has leased the store 194 Harvard Avenue to William N. Rich & Co., who occupy the same for a real estate office, and the store and basement 1223 Commonwealth Avenue to Racheotes Brothers for a fruit and confectionery store.

In the new block at the corner of Harvard and Green Streets, Brookline, now being erected for Paul Carbone, a lease has been made to the Ginter Grocery Company, of the store and basement 291 Harvard Street.

These leases were all negotiated through the office of Whitcomb & Company, 16 State Street, Boston.

LARGE PURCHASE IN SOMERVILLE

The property known as the Derby Desk Plant on Central Street, Somerville, has been sold by the owners, the Consolidated Storage & Warehouse Company, to Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Company, and will be utilized in the manufacture of automobiles. There is a total land area of 124,249 square feet and a number of buildings well equipped with machinery, all fronting on the railroad affording excellent shipping facilities. The total assessed valuation is \$218,500 of which the land carries \$42,000.

SALE OF ROXBURY PROPERTY

Dora Quinn has sold to Manuel Abrahams one of her large frame dwelling properties on Hollander Street near Harold Street, assessed for \$8600 which includes \$1400 carried on 4531 square feet of land.

Gabriel M. Gordon has sold to Joseph Scotch et al. three lots of vacant land fronting on Winthrop Street, near Fairland Street, Roxbury, containing all 20,485 square feet taxed for \$8200. In connection with this transaction Joseph Scotch et al. have transferred to Gabriel M. Gordon a lot of land on Crawford Street in the vicinity of Williams Square as part consideration. There is 19,865 square feet in this parcel, taxed at \$6000.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARIES

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO JAN. 4	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
1,451,000	1,451,000	1,451,000	1,451,000	1,451,000	1,451,000	1,451,000	1,451,000	1,451,000	1,451,000
1,084,000	1,084,000	1,084,000	1,084,000	1,084,000	1,084,000	1,084,000	1,084,000	1,084,000	1,084,000
3,318,000	3,318,000	3,318,000	3,318,000	3,318,000	3,318,000	3,318,000	3,318,000	3,318,000	3,318,000
260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000
1,693,000	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,693,000
525,000	525,000	525,000	525,000	525,000	525,000	525,000	525,000	525,000	525,000
2,301,000	2,301,000	2,301,000	2,301,000	2,301,000	2,301,000	2,301,000	2,301,000	2,301,000	2,301,000
1,471,000	1,471,000	1,471,000	1,471,000	1,471,000	1,471,000	1,471,000	1,471,000	1,471,000	1,471,000

CONTRACTS AWARDED MONTH OF DECEMBER

\$15,321,000	\$15,321,000	\$15,321,000	\$15,321,000	\$15,321,000	\$15,321,000	\$15,321,000	\$15,321,000	\$15,321,000	\$15,321,000
18,112,000	18,112,000	18,112,000	18,112,000	18,112,000	18,112,000	18,112,000	18,112,000	18,112,000	18,112,000
10,234,000	10,234,000	10,234,000	10,234,000	10,234,000	10,234,000	10,234,000	10,234,000	10,234,000	10,234,000
12,502,000	12,502,000	12,502,000	12,502,000	12,502,000	12,502,000	12,502,000	12,502,000	12,502,000	12,502,000
8,622,000	8,622,000	8,622,000	8,622,000	8,622,000	8,622,000	8,622,000	8,622,000	8,622,000	8,622,000
6,592,000	6,592,000	6,592,000	6,592,000	6,592,000	6,592,000	6,592,000	6,592,000	6,592,000	6,592,000
16,167,000	16,167,000	16,167,000	16,167,000	16,167,000	16,167,000	16,167,000	16,167,000	16,167,000	16,167,000

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following: To construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Market St., 335, cor. Arlington St., Ward 28; R. C. Archibishop of Boston, F. Joseph Untersee; brick hall. Center St., 471, Ward 22; Jamaica Plain

Trust Co., Henry F. Keyes; brick bank. Rosemont St., S. W., 30-31, Ward 20; A. H. Rice, Dykeman & Murray; frame dwellings. Fuller St., 42 rear, Ward 21; M. Dwyer; frame garage. Medford St., 12-14, Ward 8; B. F. & J. Beal; alter tenements. Temple St., 40, Ward 8; L. A. Clarke; alter lodgings. Massachusetts Ave., 159-165, Ward 7; Herbert P. Winslow; alter stores and offices.

SHIPPING NEWS

Two armed British steamers arrived today from Liverpool, Eng. The Leyland liner Etolion, Captain Gardner, with 54 hostlers, and about 3000 tons of cargo, and the Warren liner Bay State, Captain Wilson, with a light cargo. Both vessels carried guns for defensive purposes. The Etolion's cargo is one of the largest to arrive here in many months, and includes nearly 10,000 bales of Egyptian cotton, 388 ignots tin, 18 oak logs, six mahogany logs, 110 1/2 barrels mackerel, two prize dogs, and a coop of blue ribbon fowl. The Bay State had woollens, earthenware, pelts, one case water color pictures, and general freight. Both vessels left Liverpool Dec. 23.

Statistics issued today show 43 vessels with 959,725 pounds groundfish, arriving at Boston during the seven days ending Thursday night, compared to 29 boats with 1,296,670 pounds the corresponding period of 1916.

Members of the Boston Fish Bureau plan to hold the forty-second annual meeting of the organization at the Boston City Club at 6 p. m., next Tuesday, the first time since the bureau was organized that it has been held outside the rooms of the bureau.

Wholesale prices of fresh groundfish are lower today than for many days, although they are still above normal. Quotations: Haddock \$6.25@8.25 per hundredweight, steak cut \$10.75@12, market cod \$5.25@6, pollock \$5@5.25, large hake \$13, small hake \$8, and cusk \$5@6. Arrivals: Steamer Bellow 125,200 pounds, schooner Elsie 32,200, Avalon 69,000, Pythian \$500, Mary E. Sennett 2500, and Mary P. Goulart 7600.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Ella C. Hollett from Newfoundland with salt herring in bulk, and gill netters 100,000 pounds pollock. Portland, Me., arrivals were reported as follows: Schooners Fannie Reed 3000 pounds, M. McLean 1500, Topsail Girl 5000, Ed Black 13,000, Albert Black 3000, Eleanor 16,000, and A. D. Willard 5000.

Patterns and tin plates for use in the construction of a fuel ship for the United States Navy at the Charles-town navy yard are being taken from the United States collier Nereus which arrived at the yard yesterday from Norfolk, Va. The launching of the torpedo testing barge No. 2 for the Navy will be followed by alterations in the slip fitting it for use in working on the fuel ship. The materials came from Mare Island, Cal., and were brought to the Norfolk navy yard to be transferred to the Nereus.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals: Sfs Etolion (Br), Gardner, Liverpool; Bay State (Br), Wilson, Liverpool; Belfast, Rawley, Winterton, Me.; Calvin Austin Strout, Portland, City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester; Malden, Brown, Baltimore; Everett, Giles, Newport News; Tuscan, Rogers, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.

Tug Plymouth, Hansen, Portland, towing barge R & L Co No 7.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Commodore Rollins, Cienfuegos; Hawaiian, Montreal; Ambatielos, St. Vincent via Key West and Hampton Roads; Carrillo, Cartagena, and Colon; Siamese Prince, La Pallice; Oristang, Cardiff; Standard, Tuspan; Onega, Havre via St. Michaels; Ausonia, London; El Mundo, Galveston; Creole, New Orleans.

REPLY TO APPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PARIS, France.—The permanent administrative commission of the French Socialist Party has replied as follows to M. Vandervelde's appeal to the members of the International against the Belgian deportations:

Your voice is raised in despairing appeal to the Socialists of the world, to the members of that International of which you are the freely elected head. In raising with you our protest against the system of deportations which is decimating that of our invaded districts, in swearing to you that France will not abandon the struggle without martyred Belgium having been restored in her pride, in her independence, we are convinced that we are betraying neither the thoughts nor the wishes of those Socialist soldiers who are fighting side by side with the other soldiers of France.

FACTS AS TO INDIA'S LOAN

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—It has been announced that subscriptions to the general section of the conversion loan floated by the Government of India early in the year amounted to Rs.11,500. Since then the Government has, as a special case, accepted a subscription of Rs.5,37,890 from the chief of a native state who was, owing to his absence in France on active service, unable to send in his application by the date fixed for closing the main loan. The number of applications received through the post office was about 2300 with an aggregate subscription of Rs.23,48,300. Of this amount Rs.23,92,000, or nearly 73 per cent, was received in cash, the balance being paid by withdrawals from savings bank accounts.

MANAGEMENT OF EDISON COMPANY CALLED FAULTY

General Schaff Criticizes Conduct of Plant and Says State Doesn't Want Another Case of B. & M. on Its Hands

Gen. Morris Schaff of the Gas and Electric Light Commission charged the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston with faulty management at the renewed hearing before the commission in Ford Hall today on the petition of the Edison company for permission to issue more capital stock.

He told them that they are paying too large dividends, while neglecting the company's big debt, and warned them to check their extravagance. The company is nearly up to the point, in his belief, of capitalizing every dollar.

"We mustn't have a case like that of the Boston & Maine or the New Haven railroad on our hands," he declared. "That's why I object to your managerial policy of a low surplus and high capitalization."

Another surprise in the hearing was sprung by Commissioner Lewenberg of the Gas and Electric Light Commission when he showed that Sidney Hosmer, the Edison company's superintendent of construction, is an officer in the London Construction Company, which receives large contracts from the Edison company.

President Charles L. Edgar of the Edison Company testified that he did not know of any such condition. Mr. Hosmer made a statement before the commission in which he said he had been a director of the London company since 1901 and owns one sixth of the stock, but has never taken part in the settlement of any Edison contracts when the London company was concerned.

"I regret to learn of this relationship," said Alonzo R. Weed, chairman of the commission. "I am adverse to it. I am surprised to know that such a relationship exists."

Attorney Frederick M. Ives of the firm of Burdett, Wardwell & Ives appeared in place of Mr. Burdett as chief counsel for the Edison company.

A. S. Knight, consulting accountant for the company, was the first to testify. He explained the company's financial standing, quoting the total assets to be, in round figures, \$49,000,000. It was during his explanation of the company's needs that Commissioner Schaff attacked the management of the Edison Company.

"I don't desire to hear a mass of figures quoted which mean nothing to me," Commissioner Schaff said. "There is no testimony to the elusiveness of bookkeeping."

Mr. Knight testified that a reduction of the dividend paid by the Edison company would not be advisable as it would result in a smaller price at which the company's stock would be put out.

CALL FOR HIGHER FREIGHTS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—Presiding lately at the annual meeting of the Institute of Brokers at the Baltic Exchange, Mr. Howard Houlder said a matter of really serious import to shipbrokers was the enormous amount of British tonnage—some 70 or 80 per cent—requisitioned by the Government for war purposes. Many shipbrokers had thereby lost a very large part of their income. Mr. Runciman could say nothing beyond that it was difficult to know what could be done.

The rate of freight paid by the Government, which was fixed in October, 1914, was totally inadequate. The expense of running steamers, including the additional insurance was moreover, practically double what it was in October, 1914. Some addition should be made promptly. The Government should pay a freight in reasonable proportion to the value of the ships which were requisitioned. Ships should also be paid in proportion to their capacity and utility, and not simply given a higher rate of freight because they happened to be owned by certain firms who were in the liner business. Regarding the management of ships by the Admiralty, he thought on the whole, they had done fairly well, and he was glad to see that Sir Kenneth Anderson had been appointed to the committee which controlled shipping.

NORWAY AND THE ALLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PARIS, France.—Speaking in Paris at a luncheon given in his honor by French members of Parliament, M. Ragnvald Moe, the general secretary of the Nobel Committee for Peace, said that the cause of the Allies was dear to all his fellow-countrymen.

A Norwegian like himself might almost say that in Norway the defense of the cause of Norway and of her Allies was unnecessary. The Allies, he said, have the great task before them of making it clearly understood everywhere, even in the Scandinavian countries—in the face of efforts to bring about a peace which would be premature, based upon injustice, and containing the seeds of future wars—that it is the sacred duty of the allied powers to continue their struggle to the end. It may even be said, that this duty is one of international justice, a duty which the neutral countries of the old and new worlds have failed from the beginning to recognize.

PISSARRO PAINTINGS AT BROOKS REED'S

An exhibition which rather comprehensively illustrates the artistic history of Camille Pissarro is being held this week and next at the Brooks Reed Gallery, 19 Arlington Street. The works on view are dated 1872 to 1899. "Pontoise," the earliest picture, would be recognized at once as a product of the Barbizon school. There is surprisingly little of Corot in it; though a pupil of Corot Pissarro was always an independent in the sense that he was individual in his work, relying less on imitation than on experiment; not using the ideas of others out of hand, but only when he had made them his own. In "Chauvilliers à Pontoise" (1878), painted when Pissarro and Cézanne were working together, are to be noted qualities that the latter carried on to excess in his later efforts to represent nature in three dimensions. "Becheuse" (1882) shows Pissarro in his little-known vein as a figure painter. Something of the deep sympathy with which Millet painted toiling peasants is to be seen in this woman hard at work in a garden.

With all the deep human feeling, the work has decorative quality. Two canvases dated 1883 show Pissarro at work on Rouen views of wide scope, introducing the tiny figures that were to appear so often in his later pictures of the boulevards and parks of Paris. "Poiriers en fleur" (1886) should be in some museum as a flower of the pointillist school in which Pissarro labored energetically for a few years. Four later pictures in Pissarro's final style complete the interesting show. "Jardin des Tuilleries" (1899) has the gray tones that so often fascinated this artist and drew from him subtle nuances in limited scales of color. The dozens of figures are put in with a sensitiveness for design, and with variety of action. The broad stretches of green turf, the bare trees of fall and the haze over the city houses in the distance are all rendered in a style at once veracious and emotional.

At the Guild

Paintings by Dwight Blaney and sculpture by Miss Bashka Paef are on view for a fortnight at the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street. Mr. Blaney's work is particularly satisfactory in its strong feeling for structure and the opposition of line and form. Not so convincing is his color, so perhaps his most interesting picture in the present show is "Athena's Cove," which he has shown before in Boston and which won a bronze medal at the San Francisco exposition. This work is all in gray tones. The sea-washed ledges in the foreground are particularly well done, and the mass and detail of the distant cliff satisfy. Good, too, is the rendering of foam and trickling backwash. It all looks like water and yet is not photographic, a distinct achievement in a marine painting. In several of the other works, where color has evidently been sought rather than consciously, the result is not so good. In one work trees shadows appear to have been painted in the studio on the basis of an ill-considered vanishing point. Several winter scenes illustrate the best qualities in Mr. Blaney's style, and draw the visitor back for repeated contemplation.

Miss Paef, whose modeling has been a distinctive feature of the exhibitions at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for several years, is fulfilling the promise of her student days with sketchy works of power, simplicity and imagination. Comment on some of her more ambitious themes may well be reserved until they arrive at a finality. Always there is a commendable restraint, however violent the subject. The heads of her portrait bas-reliefs are usually good in characterization. An equal thoroughness in constructing the busts, perhaps, would add to the strength of the whole.

Beach Scenes, Etchings

At Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury Street, may be seen Miss Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts' new series of beach scenes, made at Anisquam the past summer, and called "Figures on the Sand." Most of the pictures on view were in Miss Roberts' studio show at Concord, Mass., reviewed at length in these columns Nov. 10 last. Each of the works has a dominant tonal scheme, or is a scheme balancing two tones. The tiny figures of children at varied plays are put in authoritatively as pure impressionistic dots of color and form in vigorous action. Pools left by the receding tide are often used in the foregrounds to complete the flowing design, and the expanses of sand are painted with modulations not unworthy of comparison with Twachtman's style in winter scenes. It is announced that Miss Roberts will give the entire proceeds of this exhibition to French and Belgian relief work, to which she has already given between \$3000 and \$4000 from receipts of her sales.

Also on view at Doll & Richards' are etchings and dry points by Charles J. Watson, an English artist. Most of the subjects are architectural: churches in England and France. Mr. Watson's delicate line distinctly recalls the later style of Whistler, though it is seldom as impulsive. Always there is an evenness in the pressure on the needle, directed by a light hand and a serene temperament. The artist is sensitive to the richness of Gothic ornament, and without a hint of literalness manages to connote both the textures and forms of such elaborate façades as that of "La Chapelle du St. Esprit." He uses shade sparingly but tellingly, and is keenly observant of the appearance of receding planes. "San Petronio, Bologna," a complicated study in perspectives, proves Mr. Watson's mastery of drawing. For freer rendering there are a few landscapes quite in the best tradition, "Marsh

Centemeri Gloves

New Store

400 Fifth Avenue

New York

We recently made the following announcement in the Monitor:

"If you know a little girl who would like a pair of imported Centemeri gloves for her doll, send us her name and address, and we will mail them to her free of cost."

We sincerely regret that we must explain that the replies from this advertisement were so considerably in excess of what we had expected and provided for that our supply became quickly exhausted, and inasmuch as these little gloves are made in Grenoble, France, in our own factory, we find it impossible now to get through from France a sufficient quantity to supply all, who replied to this announcement.

Farm" and "The Mill." In both these works Mr. Watson approaches the ideal of giving a "portrait" of a place.

Boston Notes

Paintings by Clifford W. Ashley will be shown at Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury Street, Jan. 19-31.

Beginning with an invited view Jan. 15, water colors by John Singer Sargent will be shown at the Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street, for a fortnight.

Frank Jewett Mather began his course of lectures on modern painting under the auspices of the Lowell Institute yesterday afternoon in Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street. The lectures will continue for four weeks, on Thursdays and Saturdays, beginning at 5 p. m. The public is admitted free without tickets at 4:55 p. m. after the ticket holders have been seated.

The exhibition of the National Association of Portrait Painters has been opened at the Boston Art Club and will continue until Jan. 27. Artists represented include Miss Cecilia Beaux, George Bellows, William M. Chase, William Cotton, Howard Chandler Christy, Robert Henri, Leopold Seyffert, Irving R. Wiles and Thomas Eakins. The exhibition will be open to card holders from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. and on Thursdays until 11 p. m. Cards may be obtained at Boston Art Club members or at the club office, 150 Newbury Street.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

PRICES SLUMP IN VERY DULL STOCK MARKET

Early Irregularity Followed by a Bear Drive and Securities Decline Sharply—Gulf Common Weak Feature

Another drive at the New York stock market was made at the beginning of today's session, in which a number of issues lost a point or more, but it was not long before a recovery set in and prices rallied to about where they closed yesterday afternoon.

United States Steel common opened 1 1/4 points down and came back a point from its lowest. American Beet Sugar, Central Leather, American Smelting, Crucible Steel, Mexican Petroleum and Republic Iron & Steel were all heavy at first, but grew stronger.

Mexican Petroleum moved up two points from the bottom level to a good fractional advance over its previous final figure. Studebaker and Utah Copper were depressed. Reading gained nearly a point.

Losses were the rule in the first few minutes of trading in the local stock market today. Gulf common was especially weak. The tendency of the list was to improve, as was the case in New York.

The better tone continued in both markets late in the first half hour.

Trading was considerably restricted and business rather narrow on the New York exchange during the forenoon. Price movements were very irregular. Some good net gains were established before midday and some moderate losses. Hide & Leather preferred opened off 1/2 at 69 1/2, and after declining to 68 advanced 4 points. Central Leather opened off 1/2 at 92, receded 1/2 and then rose to 93 1/2. American Beet Sugar opened off 1/4 at 94 1/2 and went to 97. Cuba Cane Sugar opened off 1/2 at 52 1/2, improved to 53 1/2, and declined under 52. U. S. Steel was very erratic. After opening down a point at 111 it yielded to 110 1/2. It then advanced to 112 1/2, and dropped a point before midday. Utah Copper followed a similar course and at midday had a net loss of more than 2 points.

Gulf common opened down 2 points in Boston at 115. It declined a point further and recovered more than a point before midday. The mining stocks were irregular.

There was a further reaction in the early afternoon, when early advances were wiped out and in many cases losses of two to seven points were established. Business, however, continued on a light scale. The tone was weak at the beginning of the last hour.

New York total sales, 951,800 shares; \$5,073,000 bonds.

BOSTON CURB

Alaska	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Alaska Ju.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Gas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Coal	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Lumber	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Iron	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Steel	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Zinc	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Lead	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Tin	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Silver	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Platinum	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Gold	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Alaska Ju.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Gas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Coal	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Lumber	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Iron	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Steel	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Zinc	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Lead	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Tin	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Silver	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Platinum	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Rain this afternoon and tonight; Saturday fair with falling temperature; south to west winds, increasing.

For Southern New England: Rain this afternoon and tonight; Saturday fair and colder.
For Northern New England: Rain or snow tonight; Saturday clearing and colder.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 36.10 a. m. 37
12 noon 39

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany	Albany	Albany
Albany	Albany	Albany
Albany	Albany	Albany
Albany	Albany	Albany
Albany	Albany	Albany
Albany	Albany	Albany
Albany	Albany	Albany
Albany	Albany	Albany
Albany	Albany	Albany
Albany	Albany	Albany

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 7:14 High water, 8:40
Sun sets 4:38 5:03 a. m., 8:40 p. m.
Length of day, 9:12 Moon sets 11:10 a. m.
LIG: VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:34 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Alaska Gold	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Alaska Ju.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Gas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Coal	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Lumber	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Iron	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Steel	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Zinc	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Lead	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Tin	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Silver	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Platinum	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Gold	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Alaska Ju.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Gas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Coal	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Lumber	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Iron	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Steel	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Zinc	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Lead	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Tin	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Silver	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Platinum	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Alaska Gold	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Alaska Ju.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Gas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Coal	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Lumber	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Iron	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Steel	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Zinc	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Lead	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Tin	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Silver	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Platinum	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Gold	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Alaska Ju.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Gas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Coal	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Lumber	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Iron	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Steel	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Zinc	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Lead	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Tin	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Silver	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Platinum	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

PROVISIONS

Arrivals
Str. Tuscan, Norfolk, 77 cts tomatoes and 15 cts parsley.
Str. Grecian, Norfolk, 100 bbls kale, 19 cts parsley, 1000 bags peanuts, 90 bbls spinach.
Str. J. S. Whitney, New York, 192 bbls oranges, 10 bbls raisins, 60 bbls dates, 636 bbls macaroni.
Str. City of Atlanta, Savannah, 9 bbls oranges.

Alaska Gold	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Alaska Ju.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Gas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Coal	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Lumber	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Iron	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Steel	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Zinc	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Lead	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Tin	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Silver	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Platinum	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Gold	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Alaska Ju.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Gas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Coal	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Lumber	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Iron	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Steel	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Zinc	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Lead	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Tin	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Silver	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Platinum	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Alaska Gold	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Alaska Ju.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Gas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Coal	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Lumber	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Iron	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Steel	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Zinc	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Lead	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Tin	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Silver	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Platinum	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Gold	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Alaska Ju.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Gas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Coal	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Lumber	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Iron	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Steel	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Zinc	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Lead	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Tin	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Silver	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Platinum	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

SENTIMENT ON LONDON BOARD

Trading Fairly Active Again, and Prices Generally Steady—American Shares Irregular and Sagging

Alaska Gold	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Alaska Ju.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Gas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Coal	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Lumber	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Iron	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Steel	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Zinc	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Lead	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Tin	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Silver	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Platinum	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Gold	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Alaska Ju.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Gas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Coal	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Lumber	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Iron	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Steel	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Zinc	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Lead	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Tin	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Silver	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Platinum	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

COMMERCE BANK OF CANADA HAS A GOOD GROWTH

OTTAWA, Ont.—The coincidence of commercial and industrial prosperity in the Dominion is reflected in the annual report of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, says the Citizen. At the close of that bank's year, Nov. 30 last, its assets amounted to \$228,427,579, or \$35,000,000 more than a year ago, an expansion directly due to an increase in deposits from \$194,000,000 at the end of the 1915 year to \$229,000,000 at the end of November, or a gain of 17 per cent. Total liabilities amounted to \$258,598,176, as compared with \$221,000,000 a year ago.

88 3/4	Special Cable to The Christian
93 3/4	Monitor from its European
97 3/4	LONDON, England.—War l
97 3/4	with markets generally st
97 3/4	file at close awaiting appe
97 3/4	new war loan prospectus.
97 3/4	(By Boston Financial Ne
97 3/4	LONDON, England.—Sent
97 3/4	the stock exchange contin
97 3/4	today, and trading was fai
97 3/4	again. The markets in the
97 3/4	steady. The gilt-edged sec
97 3/4	firm but unchanged. Rates
97 3/4	were easy. A surplus has b
97 3/4	by the suspension of sales
97 3/4	of bills.
97 3/4	American shares were irreg
97 3/4	generally weaker. Canadian
97 3/4	were affected sympathetica
97 3/4	was buying of South Ameri
97 3/4	Grand Trunks were strong.
97 3/4	predicted that the full paym
97 3/4	be made on the second th
97 3/4	shares and it was hoped th
97 3/4	would be a partial distribut
97 3/4	third preferred for the past
97 3/4	The foreign department was
97 3/4	Armament issues were strong
97 3/4	LONDON MARKET.—12:30
97 3/4	Consols, money
97 3/4	British 4 1/2s
97 3/4	Attichson
97 3/4	Canadian Pacific
97 3/4	Chesapeake & Ohio
97 3/4	Cincinnati
97 3/4	Erie
97 3/4	do 1st pref
97 3/4	Illinois Central
97 3/4	Louisville & Nashville
97 3/4	Pennsylvania
97 3/4	New York Central
97 3/4	Reading
97 3/4	Southern Pacific
97 3/4	Union Pacific ex-d
97 3/4	U. S. Steel
97 3/4	Exchange
97 3/4	*Advance.
97 3/4	COMMERCE BANK
97 3/4	OF CANADA
97 3/4	A GOOD GROW
97 3/4	OTTAWA, Ont.—The colom
97 3/4	commercial and industrial
97 3/4	in the Dominion is reflected
97 3/4	in the report of the Canadian
97 3/4	Commerce, says the Citizen.
97 3/4	close of that banks' year, Nov
97 3/4	its assets amounted to \$228,42
97 3/4	\$38,000,000 more than a year
97 3/4	expansion directly due to an
97 3/4	in deposits from \$194,000,000
97 3/4	end of the 1915 year to \$229,00
97 3/4	at the end of November, or a ga
97 3/4	per cent. Total liabilities at
97 3/4	to \$258,598,176, as compared
97 3/4	to \$221,000,000 a year ago.
97 3/4	Against these liabilities the
97 3/4	holds \$46,291,405 in the form
97 3/4	rent coin, Dominion notes and
97 3/4	in the Central Gold Reser
97 3/4	\$6,000,000, which together w
97 3/4	quick assets, including call lo
97 3/4	and balances due from
97 3/4	banks amounted to \$83,050,41
97 3/4	ing a total of \$129,341,420, a
97 3/4	representing 50 per cent of the
97 3/4	total liabilities to the public
97 3/4	per cent of the bank's deposit
97 3/4	The most notable increase
97 3/4	under the head of British, fore
97 3/4	colonial public securities, oth
97 3/4	Canadian, which rose from \$11
97 3/4	at the end of last year to \$17
97 3/4	at the close of November last.
97 3/4	represent holdings of British
97 3/4	ury notes in addition to the \$13
97 3/4	advanced to the Imperial Mo
97 3/4	Board. Current loans and di
97 3/4	in Canada amounting to \$135
97 3/4	are in excess of those at the
97 3/4	the previous year.
97 3/4	The profits of the bank, am
97 3/4	to \$2,439,415, which are bette
97 3/4	those of last year by \$37,000,
97 3/4	payment of the usual dividen
97 3/4	per cent, and 2 per cent bonus
97 3/4	shareholders, in all 12 per c
97 3/4	well as the usual allowance f
97 3/4	sion funds, substantial subsci
97 3/4	to patriotic and relief funds
97 3/4	payment of the war tax, amount
97 3/4	\$147,288.
97 3/4	DAIRY PRODU
97 3/4	Boston Receipts
97 3/4	Today, 1536 tubs 115.87 lbs
97 3/4	464 bxs cheese, 1554, cs eggs
97 3/4	2945 tubs 2690 bxs 160.23 lbs
97 3/4	184 bxs cheese, 1873 cs eggs.
97 3/4	New York Receipts
97 3/4	Today, 5631 pkgs butter, 19
97 3/4	cheese, 7271 cs eggs; 1916, 598
97 3/4	butter, 1044 bxs cheese, 4527 c
97 3/4	Other Markets
97 3/4	ST LOUIS, Jan 4—Eggs
97 3/4	quiet; cases returned 37 1/2c, ca
97 3/4	cluded 35c.
97 3/4	CHICAGO, Jan 4—Butter
97 3/4	easy; extras 39c, extra frsts 3
97 3/4	frsts 34 1/4 @36c, packing stock
97 3/4	29c; receipts, 7484 pkgs. Egg
97 3/4	frms; frsts 34 @40c, ordinary
97 3/4	35 @36c, refrigerators 32 1/4
97 3/4	dirties 27 @29c, checks 26 @23
97 3/4	celts 3196 ca.
97 3/4	PHILADELPHIA STOCK
97 3/4	PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Fo
97 3/4	are quotations of the leading
97 3/4	today on the Philadelphia exc
97 3/4	Cramp Ship 86 1/2, Elec Stor B
97 3/4	General Asphalt com 21, Lehigh
97 3/4	85, Lehigh Valley 32, L V Tran
97 3/4	Lake Superior 20 1/2, Phila Co
97 3/4	Ray T Co 42, Phila Elec 33
97 3/4	Ray T 32, Phila Trans 90 1/2
97 3/4	Tract 44 1/2, United Car Iron

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

PROFITS FOR
SWIFT & CO.
MOUNT HIGH

More Than Twenty-Seven Per Cent Earned on Stock in Fiscal Year, According to Annual Report Just Issued

Swift & Company report net profits of \$20,465,000 for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 last, equal to 27.3 per cent on \$75,000,000 stock. This compares with 18.7 per cent earned on the same amount of stock in the previous year.

The report compares as follows:

	1916	1915
Gross	\$75,000,000	\$50,000,000
Net	20,465,000	14,087,500
% on stock	27.3	18.7

Swift & Company balance sheet as of Sept. 30 compares:

	1916	1915
Real est., etc.	\$50,692,782	\$50,692,782
Accounts rec.	60,664,607	61,622,453
Inventory	74,888,218	47,901,888
Stocks and bonds	37,644,282	38,355,755
Cash	6,905,253	8,940,765
Total	\$230,753,242	\$207,566,439

President Swift says, in part: "Swift & Co.'s earnings for the fiscal year 1916, based on capital and surplus, are 16.93 per cent."

Prices for nearly all commodities have been relatively higher, beef probably having shown the least advance of anything.

The price of cotton has nearly doubled the average of the past few years, and, while there is sure to be a reaction and a decline in price, the present condition makes the demand for meats for the South exceedingly good.

The fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1916, witnessed a large increase in the supply of cattle and hogs marketed. The increased receipts at nine markets over 1915 were: Cattle, more than 1,000,000 head; hogs more than 4,000,000 head. Sheep receipts, however, were the smallest for many years. Prices for all kinds of livestock averaged higher.

Swift & Co.'s actual payments per hundredweight at all plants for all kinds of live stock during the fiscal year were:

	1916	1915
Cattle	\$7.00	\$7.21
Hogs	\$7.09	\$7.21
Sheep and lambs	7.85	8.16

We paid the livestock raisers over \$300,000,000 for livestock in 1916. This is more than \$50,000,000 in excess of what we paid in 1915 or 1914.

The average price we paid for all cattle was only a little higher than in 1915, but native fat cattle reached the highest average on record. Range cattle were about the same price as in 1915. The greatly increased receipts of these commoner cattle made a congested beef market for this grade of meat.

The practically stationary prices for range cattle this fall were occasioned by the very large increase in the supply—receipts were from 25 per cent to 40 per cent heavier, week to week, in the season than the year before.

Illustrating the extreme prices during 1916, the following prices were attained during the year, and were the highest on record:

Native steers, Dec. 4	\$12.50 per cwt. live
Range steers, Nov. 26	10.75 per cwt. live
Hogs, Sept. 19	11.60 per cwt. live
Lambs, May 22	12.90 per cwt. live
Sheep, May 15	10.00 per cwt. live

Beef averaged to sell, during the year, a little higher than in 1915. The comparative average wholesale prices of dressed beef at four large consuming centers for the several years were as follows:

Fiscal yr.	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
New York	\$10.30	\$11.60	\$12.24	\$11.64	\$12.12
Philadelphia	10.13	11.56	12.33	11.67	12.11
Washington	9.86	11.40	12.19	11.63	11.86
Chicago	9.94	11.16	11.59	10.85	11.19
Average	10.06	11.43	12.09	11.42	11.82

The price obtained for beef in May and June, 1916, is the highest on record and was accompanied by high prices for cattle. Since then there has been a decline in the price of beef and beef cattle.

Values will not continue to rise indefinitely, and this is the time when the prudent individual should conserve his resources against the reaction which is bound to follow.

Your directors have, therefore, deemed it wise, out of this year's earnings, to make due provision for the uncertainties of the future.

Our domestic profits on cattle and beef are practically the same as last year, being a fraction over 12½ cents per hundredweight on live cattle, or a fraction under 25 cents per hundredweight on dressed beef, including the net results on beef, hides and by-products.

Our actual profits on all manufacturing and trading operations and investments of all kinds in this country, including our exports from one-half a pound of output. (This is a larger profit than normal, due in part to the rapid advance in values of all kinds of materials and merchandise on hand or contracted for.) It is almost needless to say, however, that profits on our foreign business have been greater than on the domestic—and this is a large item in our financial results.

LOUISIANA HAS
DECIDEDLY GOOD
BUSINESS PERIOD

New Orleans Reports Record Prosperity—Mississippi Also Sharing Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Best business in its history is now being enjoyed by this city. Banks are announcing record clearings and many concerns are paying their employees bonuses and increasing wages. Business men who have traveled recently through Louisiana report that the whole State is showing remarkable prosperity and progress.

Every kind of crop has been successful and has sold at record prices and the various cities and towns of this State and Mississippi have been going ahead rapidly in building and public improvements. This is said to be especially true in the way of road building, for which adequate provision has been made by the authorization of bonds, which have been selling readily at good prices, and in the erection of schoolhouses and other public buildings.

Country banks are reported to have done a very large business during the year, the increased activity in agriculture and business having caused a heavy demand on them for money. It is reported that the forthcoming statement of the State bank examiner will show remarkably fine conditions throughout the State, as well as in New Orleans.

It is said that one of the great features in the agricultural developments of the State has been the production of various kinds of feed crops, and live stock, which has brought in a large amount of revenue, unknown when the State depended on two or three staple crops. One leading financier returning from a visit to North Louisiana reports that every place he visited showed remarkable advancement in business.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
EQUIPMENT ORDER

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Orders for equipment placed by Northern Pacific road and additional orders which will be placed soon involving \$7,000,000 are announced by President Hannaford. A portion of the equipment will be built in the company's St. Paul shops. The order, one of the largest ever placed by Northern Pacific, is in addition to the large order for right-of-way material announced some months ago. Steel was bought at that time for 1917 and 1918. Included in the latest equipment order are 250 cars, 1950 box cars, 500 automobile box cars, 500 coal cars, 500 refrigerator cars and 25 freight locomotives.

FLORIDA COTTON
TO BE INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cotton this year, from all indications, will be a big crop in Hernando County, according to advices received from Brooksville. Farmers plan to plant more than 15,000 acres. Heretofore only a few acres have been planted. The success of those planting last year and the high price received for cotton during 1916 has caused the farmers in this section to make preparations to put in the large acreage in cotton during the coming spring.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Increase of national debt of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary is estimated by Federal Reserve Board at \$49,455,000,000 from beginning of war to latter part of 1916.

The Insular Possessions of the United States is the title of a booklet just published by Harvey Fisk & Sons. It contains much information concerning the industries, commerce and finance of the island possessions of the United States.

Grain export business at Chicago, Thursday, is said by experts to have surpassed any previous day since beginning of European war. Aggregate was estimated at 8,000,000 bushels, large part of which was due to sudden break in price of 6½ cents a bushel.

Entrance fee and annual subscription for London Stock Exchange membership is to be increased next March, but new scale will not apply to existing members. Present entrance fee of 300 guineas is to be doubled and annual subscription will be raised 25 per cent to 50 guineas.

W. L. Doty, shoe manufacturer, says he has discovered satisfactory substitute for leather which can be manufactured much cheaper than leather. It can be made into serviceable shoes to retail at not more than \$3 a pair. He predicted still higher prices for leather. There is as much leather produced as formerly, but consumption has been greatly increased by its use for automobile upholstery and for shoes for European armies.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	1040	1060
Buckeye Pipe Line	114	117
Indiana Pipe Line	112	116
Ohio Oil	390	394
Prairie Oil & Gas	615	620
Standard Oil	885	895
Standard Oil, California	360	365
Indiana	805	815
Kentucky	770	800
New Jersey	706	711
New York	270	275
Union Tank Line	95	99
Illinois Pipe	242	246
Prairie Pipe	327	332

CARBON STEEL
HAS PLANS FOR
NEW COMPANY

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Carbon Steel Company stockholders at special meeting Jan. 15 will consider plan for transferring all assets and business to a corporation of same name organized under laws of Pennsylvania. Company now does business under West Virginia charter.

As the company is operated common stockholders cannot receive a dividend until 8 per cent a year on first preferred and 6 per cent on second preferred have been paid. As it did not begin dividends until last fall, there cannot be any dividend on common until after Sept. 30 of this year, although the company has earned sufficient to do so. Capital is \$5,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 is common stock, \$1,500,000 second preferred and \$500,000 first preferred.

Plan to be submitted includes creation of two classes of shares in place of three, common stock and preferred stock; first and second preferred as such are to be wiped out.

RAPID TRANSIT
HAS GOOD YEAR

Gross receipts of Brooklyn Rapid Transit for December produced a comparative gain of \$138,700, or 6.3 per cent. Average daily gain was better than \$4470. Brooklyn Rapid Transit has been having a most satisfactory year from the standpoint of gross earnings. During the six months to Dec. 31 traffic receipts increased \$754,600 and gain from other sources brought the total increase up to about \$770,000. This is a rate of just a bit under \$130,000 per month and would seem to promise added income during the fiscal year to June 30 next of about \$1,500,000, a figure which would compare with an increase of \$1,521,000 during the 1915-16 fiscal 12 months.

NEW COTTON PLANT
A VALUABLE TYPE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After 15 years of experimentation, plant specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture have succeeded in developing a second new variety of the valuable Egyptian cotton grown in this country. The new variety is considered to be superior in several respects to the variety now in use. Sufficient seed of the type, which is known as the Pima, has been raised to plant a relatively large area and will be used during 1917 in the Salt River Valley of Arizona.

The variety of Egyptian cotton now being grown in the Salt River Valley is the first new type developed in this country, and is known as the Yuma variety. The Pima cotton produces a longer, finer and lighter colored fiber than the Yuma, and for this reason should command a better price. Even were there no difference in the value of the fiber, however, the Pima variety should be the more profitable to produce, since it is more productive and earlier, has larger bolls, and is more easily picked, owing to the greater freedom of the plants from vegetative limbs.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	3 3/4	3 1/2
Barnett O & G	23 1/2	24
Bay Ledge	3 1/2	3 3/4
Boston & Montana	75c	80c
Butler Chem	10 1/2	10 3/4
Butte Detroit	14 1/2	15 1/2
Calumet & Jer	17 1/2	18 1/2
Canada Cop	12 1/2	13 1/2
Carson Steel	12 1/2	13 1/2
Cerro de Pasco	36 1/2	37 1/2
Charcoal Iron	7 1/2	8
Chev Motors	138 1/2	145
Cone Arizona	17 1/2	18 1/2
Cosden & Co.	17 1/2	18 1/2
Cosden O & G	15 1/2	16 1/2
Federal Dye stuff	30 1/2	31 1/2
First Nat top	3 1/2	4
Goldfield Cons	75 1/2	78 1/2
Green Monster	24 1/2	25 1/2
Great Motor	6 1/2	7 1/2
Hecla Mining	7 1/2	8 1/2
Hove Sound	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jerome Vm	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jumbo	28 1/2	31 1/2
Lake Torp Boat	84 1/2	91 1/2
Kathodion	40 1/2	44 1/2
Magma Cop	40 1/2	44 1/2
Marlin Arms	55 1/2	60 1/2
Max Munitions	3 1/2	4 1/2
McKinley-Dar	50c	55c
Reich Steel	62 1/2	67 1/2
Mojave Tungsten	1 1/2	1 3/4
Monongah	2 1/2	3 1/2
Mother Lode	42 1/2	47 1/2
Nancy Hanks	42 1/2	47 1/2
Nipissing	8 1/2	9 1/2
No Am P & P	8 1/2	9 1/2
Peerless	16 1/2	20 1/2
Reich Cons	51 1/2	57 1/2
Royal Dutch	66 1/2	69 1/2
Sapulpa Ref	9 1/2	10 1/2
Seneca	14 1/2	15 1/2
Sequoyah Oil	17 1/2	18 1/2
Sinclair Oil	60 1/2	61 1/2
Steel Alloys	61 1/2	62 1/2
Submarine Boat	25 1/2	26 1/2
Success Min	41 1/2	43 1/2
Transue Williams	45 1/2	46 1/2
Troy Arizona	55 1/2	56 1/2
United Alloys	48 1/2	49 1/2
United Motors	47 1/2	48 1/2
United W Oil	52 1/2	53 1/2
United Verde	28 1/2	29 1/2
U S Steamships	6 1/2	6 3/4
Victoria	14 1/2	15 1/2
Wright-Martin	14 1/2	15 1/2
Yerrington	22 1/2	23 1/2
Zinc Concent	4 1/2	4 3/4

DETROIT UNITED STOCKS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Of increase of \$12,500,000 in capital stock of Detroit United Railway Company to be authorized at annual meeting next month, officials of the company say \$2,500,000 will be offered in present year to stockholders at par. This would be in ratio of one share of new stock to each five of present stock. It is probable announcement of right to subscribe to new stock will be made within a short time after annual meeting.

NEXT DIVIDEND
FOR STEEL IS
A SPECULATION

Belief Gains Prominence That Payment Should Be Larger in View of Immense Earnings and Strong Cash Position

What the United States Steel Corporation directors should do in January in respect to dividends on the common stock is at present a subject of much discussion. The company is piling up money, and it is not contemplating any expansion that will make any inroads upon its cash. From present orders and outlook the concern should be able to spend \$100,000,000 on construction and have \$100 a share cash in its treasury at the end of next year.

The endeavor has always been to maintain Steel as a regular 5 per cent stock. Any deficiency in dividends in the past are going to be made good from the present prosperity.

Every question may be asked, however, if Steel common is not now entitled to be considered something besides a 5 per cent stock with extras. Why should it not be a regular 10 per cent stock, it is asked.

When the Steel corporation was formed it was believed that its manufacturing plant, railroads and organization were worth the bonds and the preferred shares and that the ore in the ground gave value warranting the 5,000,000 shares of common stock on which dividends were begun at the rate of \$5 a share.

Since that time the company has added from undivided earnings more than \$100 a share to the value behind the common stock. From present orders on the books the outlook for 1917 is for an addition of another \$50 a share to the value behind the common stock.

If the stock were a \$5 stock at the time of organization, what should it be when \$150 from earnings may be added, is another query.

It is contended the addition of more than \$100 in hand from earnings is entitled to have at least the same value as the original common stock issued, and entitled to at least the same return. At present the company is paying 1½ per cent quarterly, or at the rate of \$5 a share a year, and 1 per cent extra quarterly, a total of 9 per cent a year. Many of the steel men now call it a 9 per cent stock—5 regular and 4 extra.

With higher wages for labor and higher rates throughout the world for capital, there is said to be a legitimate call for some readjustment. Even Bethlehem Steel allows its common stockholders 6 per cent upon the \$500 a share earned in 1915 and 1916.

NEW YORK SPOT
COTTON AVERAGE
PRICE IS HIGH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Spot cotton at New York averaged 18.24 cents a pound in December, 1916. The lowest was 20.35 on Dec. 12; the highest was 20.35 on Dec. 1. The lowest monthly average the past year was in February, at 17.78. November, averaging 19.58, was far in advance of any month of modern times, and the average for the year is more than a cent above 1913—the year of high prices. The averages compare:

	1916	1915	1914	1913
January	12.33	8.28	12.72	13.07
February	11.73	8.54	12.83	12.89
March	11.93	9.07	12.27	12.61
April	12.05	10.25	13.32	12.39
May	12.94	9.80	13.44	11.98
June	12.96	9.68	13.46	12.25
July	13.05	9.22	13.17	12.26
August	14.65	9.41	12.14	12.14
September	15.79	10.83	13.44	12.44
October	17.99	12.37	14.08	13.68
November	19.58	11.88	13.68	13.68
December	18.24	12.33	13.53	13.04
Average for year	14.96	10.13	12.46	13.89

*Exchange closed.

Officially estimated average price received by planters Dec. 1 was 19.6 cents. This is within 0.28 of a cent less than November average for spots at New York, and 1.36 cents more than average for December.

DIVIDENDS

Securities Corporation General declared initial dividend of 1 per cent on common stock, payable Feb. 1. Brown Shoe Company, Inc., declared regular quarterly 1½ per cent dividend on preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 25.

The Merchants National Bank of Boston has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 5.

The Pennsylvania Lighting Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 5.

United States Rubber Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the first preferred stock, and 1½ per cent on second preferred stock, payable Jan. 31 to stock of record Jan. 15.

The 12 Federal Reserve Banks declared dividends aggregating approximately \$2,000,000 during 1916, the Federal Reserve Board announces. The Chicago bank led with dividends amounting to \$362,000.

Directors of the Dominion Steel Foundry Company, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 20 per cent, payable Jan. 17 to holders of record Jan. 10. In 1916 the disbursements to shareholders, including regular and extra dividends, were 40 per cent.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 5

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Amsterdam, N. Y.—E. A. and E. L. Quiri of Empire State Shoe Co.; U. S. Athens, Ga.—L. Funkenstein of Johnson Shoe Co.; Essex.	Atlanta—J. W. Ellison; U. S. Atlanta—W. F. Spaulding of Cramling, Spaulding & Co.; Essex.	Baltimore—H. Abraham and J. Bloom of Baltimore Shoe Co.; Essex.	Baltimore—S. C. Adler of Frank & Adler; Essex.	Boston—W. A. Dixon of Dixon, Bartlett Shoe Co.; Tour.	Baltimore—W. J. Carroll and John M. Adams of Carroll, Adams & Co.; Tour.	Birmingham, Ala.—Ira A. Watson; Adams.	Birmingham, Ala.—W. I. Cox; Adams.	Cattletown, Ky.—G. F. Ginnell; U. S.	Charleston, S. C.—J. F. McLeod of Drake, Innes, Green Shoe Co.; Essex.	Charleston, S. C.—N. T. Ellison; U. S.	Charleston, S. C.—W. T. Ellison; U. S.	Charleston, W. Va.—H. E. Payne of Chatanooga-R. Orgain of Betterton, Wallace Shoe Co.; U. S.	Chicago—D. F. McIntosh of D. N. Holden; Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling; 166 Essex St. Chicago—H. H. Lebrer of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Lenox.	Chicago—E. J. Murphy of Chicago Mail Order House; Essex.	Chicago—J. P. Bittner of W. A. Weabolt & Co.; Essex.	Chicago—J. P. McManis of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.; Tour.	Chicago—Phil Karl of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Essex.	Chicago—S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Tour.	Chicago—W. Sumner Smith of W. Sumner Smith Shoe Co.; Avery.	Cincinnati—Charles Longini of Mann & Longini Shoe Co.; Tour.	Cincinnati—H. C. Oettinger of Isaac Fallers & Sons; Lenox.	Cincinnati—Joe Ginsburg of the Merchants Bargain House Co.; Essex.	Cincinnati—J. Joseph of J. Joseph Shoe Co.; Essex.	Columbus, O.—John Fenton of John Fenton Shoe Co.; Essex.	Dallas, Tex.—G. E. Graham; U. S.	Dallas—P. Williams of Graham, Brown & Co.; U. S.	Dubuque, Ia.—Edward Forgrave of Forgrave Bros.; U. S.	Huntington, W. Va.—Jeff Newberry of Jeff Newberry & Co.; Parker.	Jacksonville, Fla.—N. Trace; U. S.	Kentucky—H. F. Kunkamp of Huiskamp Bros. & Co.; U. S.	Knoxville—L. E. and J. E. Dooley of Henegar, Dooley Shoe Co.; Brun.	Knoxville—R. H. Vaughn of Brown & Knoxville—W. H. Harrison of Harrison Shoe Co.; Essex.	Little Rock, Ark.—S. A. Norton of Norton & Co.; U. S.	Louisville—A. J. Schulten of J. J. Schulten & Co.	Los Angeles—E. V. Stewart of Stewart Bros. & Co.; Essex.	Lynchburg—George H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox.	Macou—L. I. Waxelbaum of Waxelbaum Bros.; Lenox.	Memphis—H. Carruthers; U. S.	Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.	Milwaukee—J. G. Hafemeister of Beals & Co.; U. S.	Montgomery—W. E. Pitts of W. E. Pitts Shoe Co.; Tour.	Nashville—H. Cohen of San Levy & Co.; U. S.	Nashville—S. Goldfine; U. S.	New Bern—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.	Newport News, Va.—H. Weger; U. S.	New York—H. H. Harnish, H. L. Sibley and W. G. Kennedy of Morse & Rogers 89 Bedford St.	New York—J. Connelley of National Clock & Suit House; Essex.	New York—W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 13 Lincoln St.	Parkersburg, W. Va.—O. D. McGrew of O. D. McGrew & Co.; U. S.	Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of George H. West Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.	Philadelphia—George De Cou of De Cou Bros. & Co.; U. S.	Philadelphia—G. F. Grieb of J. G. Grieb & Son; Essex.	Portland, Ore.—O. H. and R. G. Fithian of Fithian Barker Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.	Porto Rico—M. Covas, of Homar, Colam & Co.; U. S.	Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow and M. D.
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

INTEREST IN ALL SPORTS IS KEEN AT PITTSBURGH

Basketball, Hockey, Wrestling, Swimming and Track Candidates Are All Working Out at the University Now

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The first week following the holidays has been marked at the University of Pittsburgh by renewed interest in all branches of the winter sports. The basketball team has put through a strenuous week of practice in preparation for the opening of the season next week, and the wrestling candidates, following the announcement of the schedule, have been training hard. Candidates for the track, swimming and hockey squads have turned out in larger numbers than ever before and prospects are bright in each of these sports.

The wrestling schedule for the year as announced by Student Manager Thomas Kendrick calls for five meets,—three at home and two abroad. Those already certain are with Lehigh University at South Bethlehem Feb. 11, with the Navy at Annapolis the following week, and a home meet with the grapplers from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Feb. 2. This will mark the first meeting between the Bay State institution and Pitt.

Two matches, one with Penn State at Pittsburgh sometime in March and the other with the team representing the University of Cincinnati will also probably be arranged. Charles Reincke, former holder of the national amateur heavyweight championship of the United States and who has been in charge of the Blue and Gold wrestlers for the past two years, has again been secured to train the team for this season.

The basketball season opens Monday night when the strong five from Syracuse University are met on the local floor. The New York state school is again represented by a fast team as evidenced by their defeat last week of Princeton who the week before conquered the Cornell quintet. The Juniata College and Westinghouse Club teams will also be met next week.

SPEED SKATERS OF NEW ENGLAND MEET THIS MONTH

Races Arranged at Boston Arena to Pick Representatives for the National Championships

Speed skaters from all over New England will be attracted to the Boston Arena on Jan. 12, 19, 26 for the skating races of the New England Skating Association, which will be held to select the three fastest skaters in all New England, to be given a free trip to the international amateur outdoor speed championship and carnival at Saranac Lake, New York, this month.

An interesting and varied program has been provided for each night of the meet. On Friday evening, Jan. 12, there will be held a half-mile open race, a one mile open race, a half-mile boys' race for boys 15 years of age or under, and a one-mile novice race for skaters who have never won a skating prize.

Friday, Jan. 19, there will be half-mile and mile handicap races and a two-mile open race. Friday evening, Jan. 26, will be held half-mile, one-mile and three-mile open races. To be eligible to compete, skaters must be registered with the New England Skating Association, and entry blanks for this purpose will be furnished by the secretary of the association, E. W. Saunders of Boston.

The three skaters making the first, second and third highest number of points in the entire three days' meet will be given a trip to Saranac Lake to compete there for the American championships under the colors of the New England Skating Association. In addition there will be silver cups for the winners in each of the different events on each night.

The racing committee for the meet will be Stanley Rogers, chairman; W. T. Richardson, W. C. Hill, E. W. Saunders, W. E. McKee and K. H. Skinner.

PENN STATE WINS FROM DARTMOUTH

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Pennsylvania State College won a brilliantly played basketball game from Dartmouth last night, 44 to 22. Despite the difference in the score, the teams were rather evenly matched in their general floor work. Dartmouth's chief handicap was poor shooting. Close guarding by Capt. Walton and Wilson kept the Dartmouth forwards scoreless in the first half. The summary:

PENN STATE	DARTMOUTH
Blakeslee, R. f. 13	Sisson, Laubach, Wagner, f. 13
Adams, C. 11	Mudgett, Walton, f. 11
Wilson, L. 11	Walton, f. 11
Score—Pennsylvania State 44, Dartmouth 22. Goals from floor—Rau 2, Aish-ton 2, Steenrod, Sisson, Mudgett, Blakeslee 4, Laubach 3, Adams 4, Walton 4, Wagner 2, Wilson. Goals from fouls—Blakeslee 2, Sisson 2. Referee—Targert, Rochester. Time—20m. Halves.	

LEHIGH TO PLAY YALE

The Lehigh varsity basketball team is scheduled to meet the Yale varsity here this evening.

NORTHWESTERN AGAIN HAS FINE SWIMMING OUTLOOK

Coach T. H. Robinson of the Purple Expects His Squad to Show Up Very Strongly in the Western Conference Championship Meet in March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—This season promises to bring no exception to the rule recently established at Northwestern University of high grade swimming teams. The Purple again stands out in commanding position among the Western Conference colleges, with Chicago as its only formidable contender. What the Purple does this year will be largely a repetition of what it did last year. That is to say, the team appears for the most part to have its strength in the veterans, Freshmen as usual are good, but the brunt of the point winning will doubtless fall on such well-known stars as Vincent Johnson '17, now captain; Richard Simonson '18, George West '18, Louis Vitack '18, and Ted Raymond '18. Last year, it will be remembered, the Purple, with the help of these and other swimmers, divided the conference championship with Chicago at 44 points each, in a meet which left the other collegiate entries trailing far behind. The water basketball team looks a little less brilliant than last year's championship performers, but still very powerful.

The chief figure on the Northwestern team is of course Capt. Vincent Johnson, who from his first appearance two years ago has proved one of the greatest swimmers the Western college world has seen. Johnson today holds the conference records in the 100 and 220-yard swims, and his team-mate, Simonson, has the mark for 440 yards.

The outlook is now pretty well shaped up, and this is the way that Coach T. H. Robinson describes it to The Christian Science Monitor:

"In the relay we have Captain Johnson, Vitack, West, and Simonson, plus Raymond, another junior, and four sophomores of ability. These are J. Gerding, E. Bacon, Harry Grove, and E. George. These relay and dash men average 20.2-5s. or better. The first four named have done 1m., 19.1-5s. in the relay, as a team, in practice, a little under the national intercollegiate record set by Chicago last year.

"For fancy diving we have Ralph McDonald '18, Sidney Huguenin '19, Wesley Hedge '18, West, and M. Woodward '17, who did not compete last year because of the one-year residence rule. Huguenin and McDonald lead the field and I should consider them among the best. McDonald has improved wonderfully since last year and will make all others take notice.

"In the breast stroke we have no veteran, feeling the loss of Captain Scates, conference winner of last year. We have, however, a remarkable set of newcomers, Gerding, Bacon, C. Shogren '19, J. A. Folse '19, C. D. Lowery '17, B. Schwartz '19, and J. Dangard '19. All were crawl swimmers, but seeing they had no chance in the crawl they took to the breast or back stroke. Gerding and Bacon are in a class with Capt. E. Schmidt and M. S. Nathan of Wisconsin, who took third and fourth

CHAMPIONSHIP BILLIARD PLAY STARTS TUESDAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The national Class C 18.2 amateur billiard championship, which will begin here Tuesday, has drawn the entries of 12 players. Among them is Dr. H. W. Hawley of Danbury, Conn., who won the championship a year ago. A former champion who will compete is C. B. Terry of Brooklyn, who has three times held the title. This will be the first of the national amateur billiard championships to be contested this year.

The following players have entered: G. W. Spear, C. J. Steinbugler, F. A. Unger, Julian Rice, Irving Schwartz, Dr. H. W. Hawley, L. A. Servatius, G. Gardner, I. I. Lewine, C. P. Mathews, C. B. Terry and C. P. Dixon 2d.

YALE DEFEATS SYRACUSE FIVE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Yale defeated Syracuse at basketball here Thursday night, winning 30 to 20. It was the first game a Syracuse five has lost on the home court in six years. "Poor pass work and an absence of team play were partly responsible for the defeat, but the brilliant play of the entire Yale five was the deciding factor of play.

Kinney, Yale forward, was kept closely guarded during the first half, but he broke loose in the second period and was all over the court. Syracuse had no offensive sufficiently strong to break through the splendid Yale defense of Taft and Mallon.

ROWING AT HAMMERSMITH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Hammersmith, England.—The annual Christmas Fours attracted 110 entries for the rowing contest on the Thames at Hammersmith on Sunday, Dec. 17. Less than this number turned up, but the original program was nevertheless carried out and some good racing was seen. Bert Reading's crew won the final heat a few feet in front of H. Cobb's crew. There was a little over half a length between the second and W. Hayden's four, while H. Green's crew were only a short distance behind.

LEEDS WINS IN NORTHERN RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from London, England.—Under the rules of the Northern Rugby Football Union (Professional) on Dec. 9, a match of intercounty nature took place between Leeds and Oldham at Leeds.

Leeds, as reported in the cables of The Christian Science Monitor, were much the superior team and won easily by 30 points to 3. Wakefield Trinity, another Yorkshire team, were also matched against a Lancashire side—Rochdale Hornets. Rochdale were minus a couple of their players, and although they were able to fill up their team on the grounds they lost by 17 points to 7. In the Yorkshire matches Dewsbury compiled the biggest score. They were entertaining Bramley, and scored 20 points without difficulty, their opponents being unable to cross the line on a single occasion. The only drawn game was at Hull, where no points were scored in the match between the Rovers and the formidable Batley team. York were beaten at Hunslet by 16 points to 6. A close match was seen at Halifax, and only 5 points represented the home team's superiority over Brighouse Rangers, who failed to score. Huddersfield, deprived by the war of most of their talent, lost at Bradford, 14 to 3. In Lancashire most of the home teams won, but only by a very small margin. The biggest victory was at Leigh, where the home team were responsible for Salford's defeat, 18 points to 5. Only one point separated Warrington from Barrow, the latter winning, 6 points to 5. Runcorn similarly defeated St. Helen's by 7 points to 6. The other St. Helen's team, the Recreation side, were just beaten at home by Wigan, 4 points to 2, and the program was completed with a win for Broughton Rangers, 5 points to 0 against Swinton. Results of Northern Rugby Union to Dec. 9:

difficulty, their opponents being unable to cross the line on a single occasion. The only drawn game was at Hull, where no points were scored for the match between the Rovers and the formidable Batley team. York were beaten at Hunslet by 16 points to 6. A close match was seen at Halifax, and only 5 points represented the home team's superiority over Brighouse Ramblers, who failed to score. Huddersfield were the victors in most of their talent, lost at Bradford, 14 to 3. In Lancashire most of the home teams won, only by a very small margin. The biggest victory was at Leigh, where the home team were responsible for Salford's defeat, 18 points to 5. Only one point separated the Rovers from the Rovers, 18 to 5. Only one point separated the Rovers from the Rovers, 18 to 5. Only one point separated the Rovers from the Rovers, 18 to 5.

This concluded the swimming team and Coach Robinson turned to water basketball, in which he has developed several championship teams. "We have practically three teams this year," remarked the coach. "Our regular lineup is not chosen; but I can give a tentative lineup of two teams. The first string looks something like this: Captain West, Simonson and Gerding, backs; former Capt. Wesley Busby '17, L. Mulder '17, and Walter Hayford '18, forwards. The second-string team would be made up of George L. McMurdie '19, and T. Barklow '17, guards; Hall, L. M. Eek '18, and Jones '19, forwards. When these two teams are lined up against each other, it is usually a toss-up as to which will win, though the first squad of course usually has the advantage. The forward positions are not yet certain. The class of the team is not quite up to the standard of last year—there is not the experience—but they are great fighters. The Northwestern schedule is given by Coach Robinson as follows:

Jan. 20—University of Cincinnati at Northwestern (tentative). 27—Chicago Athletic Association at Northwestern (tentative). Feb. 8-14—Eastern trip (tentative). 24—Wisconsin at Northwestern. March 2—Northwestern at Illinois. 14—Northwestern at Chicago. 23—Conference at Northwestern.

If any Eastern college sends a team West in the spring, Coach Robinson says he is willing to take them on, and in this expectancy is anticipating an April date with Yale or some other Eastern school.

PLEA FOR MAIL TUBES PRESENTED IN HOUSE REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Peter F. Tague of Boston has presented to the House a minority report strongly urging retention of pneumatic mail tubes in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis. At least nine members of the House Post Office Committee have signified their intention to assist Congressman Tague in presenting the minority argument favorable to the tubes when the Post Office Appropriation Bill comes up for passage.

Members of the Post Office Committee favorable to the tubes are Congressman Tague, Griffin of New York, Madden of Illinois, Copley of Illinois, Lafan of Pennsylvania, Griest of Pennsylvania, Hamilton of New York, Paige of Massachusetts and Steenerson of Minnesota. Congressman Beakes of Michigan and Finley of South Carolina are both out of town and they have not yet expressed their views on pneumatic tubes. Congressman Bell of Georgia is similarly not yet committed. The minority report makes the following comment:

"The results of tests of these pneumatic tubes, made during the holidays in the presence of members of Congress, emphasized the value of the service and demonstrated that the report of this departmental committee is inaccurate and misleading and that its conclusions are not warranted.

"To abolish tube service would be a step backward. We believe the tube service should not only be continued, but it should be expanded to keep pace with the municipalities that are building subways and the public service corporations that are putting their transportation under ground."

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton University opens its season in the intercollegiate swimming association championship race for 1916-17 this evening when the Orange and Black meet the College of the City of New York. It will be the third championship meet of the winter and should be a victory for the home swimmers.

In the two meets already held, C. C. N. Y. has been defeated, Columbia winning by 42 points to 11 and the University of Pennsylvania winning by 46 to 7.

The water polo teams of the two colleges will also meet and Princeton is expected to win this match by a wide margin. Princeton is again represented by a very strong water polo squad and is generally picked successfully to win the championship which it has held since the season of 1911-12 without meeting with the loss of a single championship game.

CHARLES MCCURT WINS MATCH

CLEVELAND, O.—Charles McCourt defeated Charles Otis here Thursday night by 50 to 41 in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League tournament. The game took 60 innings. Otis was erratic, while McCourt played a steady stroke and counted consistently. At one stage of the game Otis was 15 behind, but gained toward the finish.

L. A. A. C. WINS FROM LOYOLA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Irish-American Athletic Club of this city defeated the Loyola College hockey team of Montreal in a hard match at the St. Nicholas rink Thursday evening. The game was close and brought out some excellent hockey. The final score was 4 to 4.

FINAL ANSWER SENT TO OWNER BY W. F. CARRIGAN

Pres. H. H. Frazee of Boston Americans Will Have to Secure New Manager

Now that W. F. Carrigan has stated that his decision not to manage the Boston American League Baseball Club this year is final, President H. H. Frazee will give his attention to the securing of a new man for the position and it is expected that an announcement will be made in the near future.

There are three members of the Boston Americans said to be under consideration for the position. They are J. J. Barry, second baseman and outfielder; H. H. Hooper, first baseman; and Charles Wagner, assistant to Carrigan last year, is also a possibility. It is expected that President Frazee will have a conference with Barry shortly and should satisfactory terms be arranged, it is generally predicted that he will be the man selected for the position.

Former Manager Carrigan gave his final answer to President Frazee Thursday afternoon. As was generally expected he gave the president the same answer he had given him over the telephone last Tuesday. Mr. Carrigan, however, stated that he would be glad to do anything he could in an advisory way and said that he would visit club headquarters later in the month to lend the new owners and manager such help as they might desire.

LE ROY CAMPBELL MAY ENTER THE BOSTON A. A. MEET

Every day letters are being received by G. V. Brown, athletic manager of the Boston Athletic Association, regarding the entry of some star athlete, college or club team in the annual indoor meet of the B. A. A., which is to take place in Mechanics Hall, Feb. 3. Present indications point to the games being fully up to the standard of previous years.

One of the latest letters received is from LeRoy Campbell, the former University of Chicago star half-mile runner. Campbell is now studying in the law school of the University of Chicago and has been doing some training and is not now affiliated with any club. Should he enter the B. A. A. meet, his work will be closely watched and he should add greatly to the competition. Whether he would run in the 1000-yard run or the Hunter mile is not known.

Manager Brown is awaiting word from Robert Simpson, world's champion hurdler, as to whether he can come on from Missouri for the meet. Simpson has written that he will come if he can arrange about his college examinations and it is hoped that a favorable answer will be received in Boston within the next week. F. S. Murray, the former Leland Stanford Jr. University star, and Earl Thompson, the famous Dartmouth College freshman, have already promised to run in the hurdle event and should Simpson join them, it will be the greatest hurdle race even run in Mechanics Hall. Thompson and Murray will run whether Simpson is able to come or not.

HYDRO TO GET MORE NIAGARA RIVER POWER

TORONTO, Ont.—As soon as the hydro engineers can link up, an additional 11,000 horse-power will be available for the needs of the Niagara system, says the Mail and Express. The Canadian Niagara Power Company has come to terms. The Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, president of the company, stated that the power would be made immediately available.

Mr. Nesbitt was disinclined to discuss the demand the commission will make on March 1 next for an additional 20,000 horse-power from the Canadian Niagara Power Company, but he intimated that it might lead to difficulties. The 11,000 horse-power being turned over now was being taken from the American side, some of it probably from Buffalo lighting.

PINEHURST GOLF TOURNEY OPENED

PINEHURST, N. C.—The Silverfolli opened their season's golf here Thursday with a match play against bogey. Mrs. H. H. Van Cleef, Dutchess County, won first prize with 6 up. Mrs. J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, won second with 5 up. The Tinwhistle tournament was a four-ball match, combined scores against twice bogey. The Rev. T. A. Cheatham, Pittsburgh, and W. W. Wormbe, South Shore, won first prize with 1 up. Robert Hunter, Wee Burn, made the best score of the day with 38-37-75.

LEHIGH GIVES FOOTBALL DATES

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—The Lehigh varsity football schedule was announced Thursday night and contains two new games, with Georgetown and Pittsburgh. The Pittsburgh and Lehigh authorities have a two-year agreement; this year's game, Oct. 13, will be played at Pittsburgh. The Georgetown game will be played here, Oct. 20. Lehigh will open with Bucknell, Sept. 29, and close Nov. 24, with Lafayette. Yale will not be met for the first time in years.

BELMONT WILL BE REPRESENTED AT BASKETBALL

Football Coach S. B. Comery to Be in Charge of New Team — Charles Wright Captain

Considerable interest has been aroused among the students at Belmont High School by the news that the school is to be represented by a basketball team this winter. It has been several seasons since Belmont has been on the floor in this branch of sport, and every effort is being made to make the team a success. While there will be some difficulties to overcome, things seem to point to a strong team.

Coach S. B. Comery has been engaged by the athletic board to coach the team. Coach Comery turned out a well-balanced football team that made a creditable showing at Belmont this fall, and he should be successful as a basketball director. He played a good game of basketball while at Bowdoin College, and last year was a successful coach at Newport (N. H.) High School.

Coach Comery will face the problem of developing a team from boys who have not played the game before. For this reason it will be quite a task to teach them the fine points of the game. However, he will have a number of all-round athletes from which to form a team, and he is confident.

Charles Wright, who starred at football this fall, has been chosen captain of the team, and Timothy Hurley, mainstay of the eleven this year, will be his running mate. Other promising candidates are E. G. Read, Rudolph Slayter, Garfield Read, Irving Gould, E. C. Austin, Gordon Loomer, Leonard Stearns, Clarence Smith, Richard Linsart, Earl Clark and Francis Ford. Perhaps the greatest handicap that will face the players is the lack of a proper space in which to practice. It was expected that the new gymnasium in the new high school building would be open to the boys very soon, but there has been some unexpected delay. At present the boys are working on a temporary court in the old school building, but there are no baskets, owing to the low ceiling. Coach Comery hopes to have his charges on the new floor in two weeks at the latest.

BOWDOIN WILL OPEN ITS HOCKEY YEAR TOMORROW

Goes to Lewiston for Game With Bates—To Play M. I. T. and Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Brunswick, Me.—Bowdoin's hockey team will open its season in a game with Bates at Lewiston tomorrow, and games are also planned with Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston and with the University of Maine at Orono. Hockey has not yet been officially recognized as a varsity sport at Bowdoin, but such a step will probably be taken shortly by the athletic council, which is expected to put hockey on a par with fencing as a minor sport. The first game was scheduled with Bates for Dec. 16, but was postponed.

Bowdoin has six veteran players this year, and there are two others in the lower classes who are of varsity caliber. C. B. MacIninch '19 of St. Stephens, N. B., was elected captain Thursday evening in the place of B. W. Bartlett '17, who is leaving college to enter West Point. Bartlett has won his letter twice at football and once at tennis. The veterans on the hockey team are B. P. Bradford '17, N. C. Little '17, S. L. Hanson '18, R. T. Burr '19, C. B. MacIninch '19 and R. H. Irving '19. The new men are M. J. Delahanty '20, the Huntington School athlete, and L. H. Cate '20. This is the second year of intercollegiate hockey at Bowdoin. Last year Bates was defeated twice. The college risk on the campus was constructed during the vacation.

MERCHANT TAILORS MEET

The annual meeting of the Merchant Tailors' Exchange was held at the Crawford House last night when these officers were elected: J. W. Jackson, president; F. C. Skinner, vice-president; Samuel H. Spring, secretary; J. Henry Bean, treasurer; James R. Neagher, Herbert G. Flinn of Boston and C. S. Clement of Nashua, N. H., executive committee.

CHESS LEAGUE STARTS TONIGHT

The Metropolitan Chess League of Boston will open its season of 1917 this evening with the Suburban Chess Club meeting the Boston Chess Club at the latter's rooms; Bay State playing at Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology playing at Wells Memorial. Last year's tournament was won by Wells Memorial.

DINNER FOR TUFTS ELEVEN

MEDFORD, Mass.—The Tufts College football team will be banqueted by the Tufts Club of Boston at the Hotel Vendome on Jan. 10. Dr. C. E. Whelan, Dartmouth, '01, the varsity coach, will explain his system of coaching to the alumni. Capt. O. D. Wescott will also speak.

MORE MEN OUT AT HARVARD

Prospects of Harvard making a strong showing in the indoor athletic meets this winter were considered much brighter today following the addition of 20 new men to the squad which reported at Soldiers Field to Trainer W. F. Donovan Thursday afternoon.

COLUMBIA STILL HOLDING SECOND PLACE IN SQUASH

Defeats Yale Club in Metropolitan Class A Championship, While Heights Casino Wins From Princeton Squash Team

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS

(Class A)	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard Club	4	0	1,000
Columbia Club	4	1	.800
Princeton-Squash Club	3	2	.600
Yale Club	1	4	.200
Heights Casino	1	4	.200

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia Club still holds second place in the Class A Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association championship standing following its victory over the Yale Club Thursday by a score of 5 matches to 2. There is now a tie for fourth place in the standing, following the victory secured by Heights Casino over Princeton-Squash by 4 matches to 3.

These matches were the opening ones of the second round of the championship and the surprise was the victory of Heights Casino over Princeton-Squash. When these teams met in the first round, Princeton-Squash won by 6 matches to 1. The first time Columbia and Yale met the result was a victory for Columbia by 4 matches to 3.

The victory of the Columbia Club team was aided by the fine playing of Jay Gould, who defeated A. J. Cordier, Yale Club champion, by an on-side score of 15-3, 15-12.

In each game Gould started off by gathering a cluster of six aces and in each he raced away to victory. It took Gould just five hands to finish the game, and the second went to only nine.

Donald MacKay and J. F. Johnson were the only Yale Club representatives to score victories, the former defeating L. E. Mahan in a three-game encounter, and the latter earning a victory over F. S. Keeler in straight games. M. L. Cornell of the Columbia Club had no difficulty in disposing of Joseph Walker 3d of the Yale Club, the latter getting only five points in two games.

Until yesterday the Heights Casino team has been without a single victory, and it was a hard battle before one was earned over the combined Princeton-Squash team. Not until the last two matches, both of which were won by the Casino, was the decision in favor of that club. The victories of Sterling Martin and R. Goepel turned the balance. The summaries:

COLUMBIA CLUB VS. YALE CLUB
D. MacKay, Yale, defeated L. E. Mahan, Columbia, 6-15, 15-13, 15-11.
Jay Gould, Columbia, defeated A. J. Cordier, Yale, 15-3, 15-12.
M. L. Cornell, Columbia, defeated Joseph Walker 3d, Yale, 15-11, 15-9.
E. W. Putnam, Columbia, defeated A. Corey, Yale, 18-15, 15-8.
J. F. Johnson, Yale, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia, 15-8, 15-11.
F. Kilde, Columbia, defeated S. H. Johnson, Yale, 15-0, 15-5.
H. D. Bulkley, Columbia, defeated J. H. Williams, Yale, 12-15, 15-5.

HEIGHTS CASINO VS. PRINCETON-SQUASH
C. M. Bull Jr., Princeton-Squash, defeated R. E. T. Riggs, Casino, 12-15, 15-6, 15-6.
H. Tobey, Princeton-Squash, defeated O. S. Eldridge, Casino, 15-8, 15-3.
J. McVaugh, Casino, defeated R. Piel, Princeton-Squash, 15-4, 15-6.
Dr. H. R. Mixsell, Princeton-Squash, defeated R. Catlin, Casino, 15-11, 15-10.
A. Baxter, Casino, defeated H. D. Harvey, Princeton-Squash, 15-12, 15-8.
S. Martin, Casino, defeated K. G. Stern, Princeton-Squash, 10-15, 15-6, 15-5.
Rudolph Goepel, Casino, defeated John Taylor, Princeton-Squash, 11-15, 15-11, 18-14.

PLAYERS BACKING PRESIDENT FULTZ

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Declaring that minor and major league baseball players are backing him in his demands on the National Association, President D. L. Fultz of the Baseball Players' Fraternity has announced that no players have yet been given permission to sign 1917 contracts. The consent will not be given until all questions are settled, he said.

PICKUPS

Manager Rowland of the White Sox is very desirous of securing a good shortstop or third baseman. Reports from the Pacific Coast strongly indicate that Cravath, star home-run batsman of the Philadelphia Nationals, will be manager of the Vernon Club of the Coast league next summer.

The National Commission is expected to meet at Dover Hall, Ga., some time this month to consider the important questions which came before them at their annual meeting at Cincinnati last Tuesday.

W. E. Hapgood, business manager of the Boston National League Baseball Club, is due to arrive in Boston tomorrow morning after a long trip through the South for the purpose of arranging dates for the Braves on their return North from their spring training trip.

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SCHELDT ISSUE
TOPIC BEFORE
DUTCH SOCIETY

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland—The question of the Scheldt was the foremost subject dealt with at the last meeting of the Vaderlandsche Club or Patriotic Society in Amsterdam, when it was unanimously resolved that Dutch Flanders and the mouth of the Scheldt must remain in Holland's possession. The society also expressed itself in no uncertain terms with regard to the deportation of Belgians, and also the reserved attitude of the Government in such vital national matters as the succession to the throne and the fate of such ships as the Blommestein and the Koninklijke Regentes.

It was explained with general concurrence, how important was the possession of Dutch Flanders to Holland. The country's ability to maintain an independent state at the mouth of European waterways was, the speaker said, in the first place due to the fact that for centuries there had been no neighboring country powerful enough to obtain control of that region.

Now, however, that the Nineteenth Century had brought about a change in that respect, it was an essential condition of Holland's continued independent existence, that it should not be possible for her to be used as a route of assault in one direction or the other. They must strictly abide by that, and keep in view that the abandonment of their supremacy in Dutch Flanders and at the mouth of the Scheldt would be the natural and almost unavoidable cause of a further crumbling of their supremacy over the Zeeland Islands, the Hook of Holland, etc. Though a change of frontiers might be acceptable for other powers, for the Netherlands it must ever be their duty energetically to uphold their historical rights and interests. It had been advocated by some that a defensive alliance with Belgium would be a strong guarantee for the peace of Europe, but the interests of North and South Netherlands were so widely divergent, the North Netherlands must not allow this idea to be forced upon it.

In regard to the deportation of Belgians to Germany, the meeting unanimously expressed the conviction that the nation had a right to know, as to how far, when the refugees in Holland were urged to return home, the Dutch Government received promises from Germany to the effect that the Belgians would be left in peace in their own country.

DUTCH FOOD SUPPLY QUESTION

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland—The policy of the Dutch Government as a whole, and of the Minister of Agriculture in particular, in respect to the food supply question, has been constantly and fiercely assailed from various quarters. The Minister in question, Mr. Postuma, has lately issued a lengthy reply to such critics in which he manifests a certain amount of dissatisfaction at the way in which his work has been received. The article has by no means satisfied all Mr. Postuma's critics. The Socialist Volk, for instance, complains that the minister largely replies to contentions that are not seriously put forward by his opponents. The Telegraaf is evidently still of opinion that the present export arrangements are unsatisfactory.

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WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The National War Savings Committee urges holders of war savings certificates not to be tempted by the Christmas season into cashing their certificates unnecessarily. War savings certificates are repayable at any time when the holder needs the money; but it is not in the interests of the nation, or of the holder that they should be cashed unless the money is really needed. When they are cashed needlessly the nation loses the use of the money, and goods and services are diverted from national purposes to meet the demands of private self-gratification. Moreover, each application for repayment adds to the heavy demands on the reduced staffs at the post offices. In some cases repayment is even asked for on the very day on which the certificate is purchased. No benefit accrues to the nation by the purchase of certificates which are immediately cashed, and special difficulties and delays arise when repayment is demanded before time has been allowed for the registration of the holder's signature at headquarters.

WITHDRAWAL FROM COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At the annual meeting of the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland held recently in London, Mrs. Creighton, the president, announced that the Queen had reluctantly decided to withdraw her patronage from the council, in view of the fact that resolutions for total prohibition and the extension of the franchise to women had appeared on the last agenda paper. The Queen desired it to be understood that she felt herself obliged to take this step because she had always abstained from any appearance of interference in public affairs, but her interest in the work of the council remained as keen as ever, and she desired that a copy of the annual report might be sent her.



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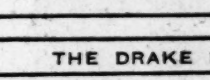
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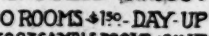
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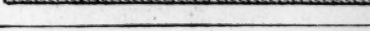
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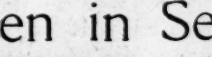
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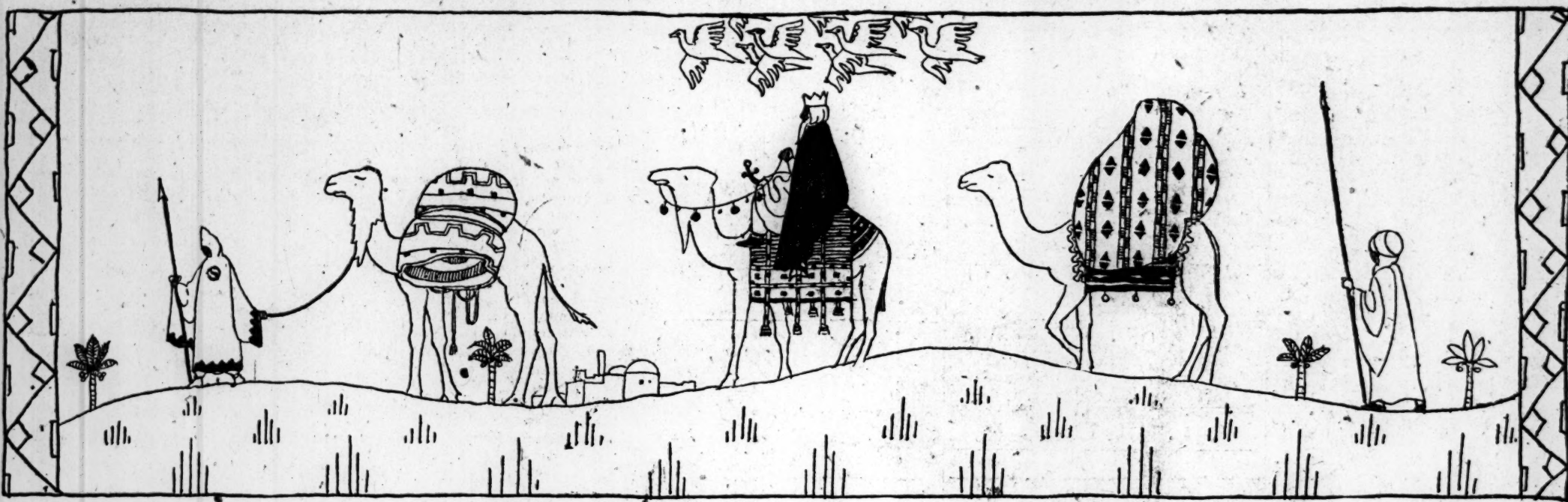
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

King Solomon's Adventures with the Birds



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The First English Archbishop

It was in the time, in 590, that the first Englishman became Archbishop; this was Beorhtwald or Brihtwald, Archbishop of Canterbury; for Wilfrith, though he was Bishop of York, does not seem to have been called Archbishop. Up to this time all the Archbishops of Canterbury had been Romans, at least subjects of the Roman Empire; for the Archbishop before Beorhtwald, Theodore by name, came from Tarsus in Cilicia, the same town as Saint Paul, so that his native tongue was Greek. This Theodore did much for the English Church in many ways; but by this time the English Church had, so to speak, outgrown its childhood, so that it was time to put a man born in the land at its head. And so after Theodore all the Archbishops of Canterbury were Englishmen for about three hundred and fifty years, till the time of Edward the Confessor.

It was also during this time that the English missionaries began to go into different parts of Germany to convert those of their brethren who were still heathens. Such was Willibrord, who preached to the Frisians, and founded the bishopric of Utrecht; the Frisians are the people whose language comes nearest to English than that of any other people on the continent. Such too was Boniface or Winfrith, of whom I spoke to you before as being the first Archbishop of Mainz, and called the Apostle of Germany, writes Edward A. Freeman in his "Old English History for Children." The English missionaries were much helped in their good works by the Dukes and Kings of the Franks, who were now the ruling people of Germany and Gaul, and of whom you will hear more presently.

There were also many good men in different parts of England who did much good in writing books and building churches, and generally in making men more Christian and civilized. Bishop Wilfrith was one of them, though he often got into trouble. . . . There was also one Benedict, called Biscop, Abbot of Wearmouth in Northumberland, who did much to improve the art of building in England, especially by first putting glass in the windows. There was Caedmon, the first Christian poet in England, whose verses remind one much of Milton's "Paradise Lost." There was our own Bishop Eadhelm at Sherborne, and above all there was Venerable Bede, whom we have to thank for so much of our knowledge of these times. He was born in 672 . . . so that for all the time we have been lately talking about he was what is called a contemporary writer. He could know about the, and even a little about Caedwalla, for himself; and about Cenwealh he could hear from people who remembered him. But as he lived all his life in Northumberland, he does not tell us quite so much about our West-Saxon Kings as we sometimes might wish. His greatest work is called "Historia Ecclesiastica Anglorum," the Ecclesiastical History of the People of the English. I have generally had it by me while I have been writing my story. All his works were written in Latin, but King Alfred afterwards translated some of them into English.

The Circus Moves On

The wagon on which Mr. Lord was to send his new-found employee was, by the most singular chance, the one containing the monkeys. . . . The driver instructed the boy to watch his movements, and when he saw him leading his horses around, "to look lively, and be on hand, for he never waited for anyone."

Toby not only promised to do as ordered, but he followed the driver around so closely that, had he desired, he could not have rid himself of his little companion. . . . The scene which presented itself to Toby's view was strange and weird in the extreme, so one may read in "Toby Tyler, or Ten Weeks With a Circus," by James Otis. Shortly after he had attached himself to the man with whom he was to ride, the performance was over, and the work of putting the show and its belongings into such shape as would be conveyed from one town to another was soon in active operation. Toby forgot his grief, forgot that he was running away from the only home he had ever known—in fact, forgot everything concerning himself—so interested was he in that which was going on about him. As soon as the audience had got out of the tent—and almost before the work of taking down the canvas was begun. . . . Torches were stuck in the earth at regular intervals, the lights that had shone so brilliantly in and around the ring had been extinguished, the canvas sides had been taken off, and the boards that had formed the seats were being packed into one of the carts with a rattling sound as if a regular fusillade of musketry was being indulged in. Men were shouting; horses were being driven hither and thither, harnessed to the wagons, or drawing the huge carts away as soon as they were loaded; and everything seemed in the greatest state of confusion, while really the work was being done in the most systematic manner possible. Toby had not long to wait before the driver informed him that the time for starting had arrived, and assisted him to climb up to the narrow seat whereon he was to ride that night. . . . The long procession of carts and wagons drove slowly out of the town, and when the last familiar house had been passed the driver spoke to Toby for the first time since they had started. . . . "Pretty hard work to keep on—eh, sonny?"

"Yes," replied the boy, as the wagon

Many of the Arabian stories are about King Solomon. Whenever a very great and good king has made himself beloved by his people, stories of his wisdom and kindness are told from father to son, and are thus handed down until they become folk stories. We have heard how King Bela in Hungary loved his people and was helped by them, and there are many stories about Charlemagne and Haroun El Raschid which are partly history and partly story. There is no doubt that Solomon loved and understood every smallest part of his kingdom, whether man, beast, bird or flower, and in Arabia the people still tell their children stories of his adventures with the birds.

Once, it is said, King Solomon was in the desert and the hot sun beat down upon his unprotected head; a flock of Hoopoes was flying past, and they summoned all their distant members and gathered together to form a canopy over the King's head, and moved with his train, so that all traveled in coolness and comfort right across the desert. Solomon was pleased by this kindly act, and offered to reward the Hoopoes in any way they desired.

The little birds had been very much impressed by the magnificence of Solomon's apparel and the grandeur of his servants and so the Hoopoes thought they, too, would like to reign

and be singled out from their fellows by crowns such as Solomon wore. Therefore they asked that each might have a gold crown and be allowed to wear it always.

King Solomon gave them what they wished, because he had promised, but he was so wise that he saw the mistake that they were making in thinking it was desirable to be separated from everybody else, even by being grander than other people, and he said that when the Hoopoes saw the folly of this desire they might return and he would help them.

But the Hoopoes thought there was nothing in the world that could make them so happy as wearing gold crowns, and they received the exquisite ones that Solomon gave them with immense delight, and though the gold was heavy and the circle pressed upon their heads, they flew away to show themselves to other birds.

Then the Hoopoes began to admire themselves in pools and wells, wherever they might find a drop of water, and some day the people who served as mirror, and people noticed how these birds strutted around the water, and, of course, they soon perceived the gold crowns.

One of these crowns was taken to a metal worker's shop and valued at a very high rate, for all the gold that Solomon used and gave away was as pure as possible.

Then every one was seized by the

The Birds In Winter

Landscape architects and gardeners should consider the birds when they are laying out plants and shrubs for a large estate, for there are many flowering plants which birds are fond of, and there are many highly colored shrubs which afford food for them, as well as beautiful an estate. When the north winds blow is the time our bird friends must be provided for.

The fruit of the Virginia juniper or red cedar proves quite attractive to robins, cedar waxwings and some other species, while that of the myrtle or bayberry bush furnishes food for not only the myrtle warbler, but also for most of the winter birds, which include the blue jay, sparrow, goldfinch, bobwhite, chickadee, and the pheasant.

Most of the wild berries become ripe in September and October, and many of them remain throughout the winter period. Japanese millet, if planted broadcast in a plot of three or four rods, will grow to a height of six and seven feet and supply food for the songsters during the winter weather. Woodpeckers, nuthatches and chickadees, besides crows and blue jays, are all attracted by unsalted bones, meat, fat and suet.

Grain feeding devices, when placed on a pole or in the branch of a tree above the ground, provide food stations. These food-hoppers, as they are called, can be so constructed that they will revolve with the wind, thus insuring against any of the food being blown broadcast. Others are built so that entrance can be gained from only one side. They are placed with the entrance on the side from which the least wind comes. Many of the receptacles are built funnel-like, so that when the birds take the food from the bottom more comes down. Small wire baskets, with space enough for birds to pick out the food, also answer the purpose.

The birds prove to be quite friendly after they have been provided for, and many of them will eat out of one's hand. Their cheery chirps attract other birds and the result is gratifying.

What a Man Saw

A gentleman stepped into the office of scout headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis, Ind., the other day and said:

"I want to tell you what I saw on the State fair as I started to get on a street car to come home. I saw two scouts gradually work their way to a place near the car tracks. I soon discovered that they were helping a woman that had several children and a go-cart. They helped her to board a car with her children, and then were contented with standing on the running board. No one else seemed to care whether the woman got on or not, but your scouts set us a better example."

The Bird Scarer's Song

We've plowed our land, we've sown our seed,
We've made all neat and gay;
Then take a bit and leave a bit,
Away, birds, away!

wish to carry off the Hoopoes' crowns, and not a bird could show its head without being pursued for the precious treasure it carried. For, every one said, "Of what use is a gold crown to a bird? A bird cannot make any use of it, whereas the money will be very useful to me," and some even said that the crowns were uncomfortable for the poor birds and it was a kindness to remove them. So, what with the little boys who wanted the crowns to play with, and the older people who wished to melt them down and change them for camels or dates or shawls or carpets, the poor Hoopoes were hunted until they could not rest peacefully on a single tree, much less hop about in the sand. At last they gathered together and decided that they would seek Solomon and ask him to help them out of their wretched plight.

King Solomon greeted the little birds very kindly, and said that he had always known gold crowns were no sign of worth and had no real value, and some day the people who chased the Hoopoes would find this out. "But that there may be some memorial of the service you did for me, you shall have crowns of feathers," said he, and from that day the Hoopoes have worn crowns of feathers, unenvied and unchanged by anyone.

There is another legend that Solomon had found the art of making flying carpets that flew about quite easily. Remembering the service of the Hoopoes when he had been in the desert, Solomon commanded all the birds to form a canopy over his head and the heads of his retinue, and thus they flew high up and were never troubled by the sun. One day, however, as a large party of the King's servants and friends were taking a joyful flying trip, Solomon felt a ray of sunlight strike on his eye and, glancing up, beheld a small hole in the canopy of birds. One of them had gone. Solomon at once summoned the Eagle who supervised the other birds, as their Chief, and asked what was the matter. The Eagle flew up and discovered the Hoopoe was missing, and he was sent by Solomon in search of him. The Eagle flew high and low and far, and at last espied the Hoopoe returning from the south. He would have seized the truant, but the Hoopoe begged him to be gentle for Solomon's sake. The Eagle was amazed to hear the Hoopoe talking so confidently about his royal master whom he had deserted, and told him that Solomon was justly angry with him for his base desertion and he was to come back and receive punishment.

But the Hoopoe said he was sure that Solomon would forgive him when he heard the story of his absence. So

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The Little Girl From Syria

"I can vote. I can help to make the Government."

"I want to vote, too," said Mary, but her father only laughed and said, "Women do not vote. They must stay at home and take care of the family."

Mary looked unconvinced. "Why don't men have to stay in the store and take care of the customers?" she asked, and her father, being unable to answer this question, said she was too young to be thinking about such matters and to be a good girl until he got back.

There were not many customers, so Mary had a chance to work out the examples in her next week's arithmetic lesson, and, just as she was finishing the last one, two well-dressed women entered the store and asked for Turkish paste. "Miss Taylor told us this was a good place to get it," one of them explained.

"Oh," exclaimed Mary, "you know Miss Taylor? She is my lovely teacher."

"Yes," she told us about you, and how well you were getting along in school. Excuse me, but that is such a pretty lace collar you are wearing. Can you tell me where I could get one like it?"

"My mother made this one. She is always making lace. Shall I show you what she has made?"

"Yes, indeed. And ask your mother to come, too. We should like to know her."

"My mother is—I don't know what to call it—bashful, I think you would say. She cannot speak English."

"Ask her to come anyway, and you can be an interpreter."

Mary did not know what "interpreter" meant, but she went obediently into the little room back of the store and finally emerged with her mother, a pretty looking woman with the same dark hair and eyes that made Mary so attractive. Modestly she showed the callers the quantities of beautiful lace she had made, hoping some day to sell it, but not knowing how to get customers who could afford to pay what it was worth. The callers were delighted with the display and not only bought several pieces, but said they would send their friends to buy, too. Mrs. Canoutas said something to Mary in Syrian, and then Mary explained, "My mother thanks you with all her heart. She says now she is not sorry she left Syria. Always before she wanted to go back, but now she will stay and make lace and help my father to earn money so I can stay in school. And then some day, she says, perhaps they will be rich enough to send me where I can learn to paint."

"And do you like to paint?" asked one of the ladies in surprise. "Oh, better than anything. When I see a beautiful picture, I always think to myself how I wish I had painted it. In the art museum there are such beautiful pictures. Miss Taylor took me one time. I cannot forget."

Two weeks later, just after the winter holidays had begun, a package came to the store addressed to "Miss Mary Canoutas." With excited fingers Mary took off the many layers of pa-

per, then lifted out of a bundle of excelsior a framed picture and a dainty little note. This is what the note said:

"Dear Little Mary Canoutas: Miss Taylor's friends are sending you this picture with the hope that when you grow up you will paint many which are just as beautiful as this. It is called 'White Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night,' and we wonder whether you can guess why we thought this would be just the picture to send to a little girl from Syria?"

Mary looked at the picture with eyes which slowly filled with tears. "Of course, I can guess," she said softly, "of course I can guess. It was in my country that it happened."

"Fly back and tell her that where a little bird dares to go, a Queen may come," said Solomon, and he wrote a gracious invitation to the Queen and sealed it with his royal signet. Thus the Hoopoe carried the friendly message to the Queen of Sheba, and encouraged her to make the long pilgrimage across the desert.

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The Riding to the Tournament

Over meadows purple-flowered,
Through the dark lanes oak-embowered,
Over commons dry and brown.

Through the silent re-roofed town,
Past the reapers and the sheaves,
Over white roads strewn with leaves,
By the gipsy's ragged tent,
Rode we to the Tournament.

Over clover wet with dew,
Whence the skylark, startled, flew,
Through brown fallows, where the hare

Leapt up from his subtle lair,
Past the mill-stream and the reeds
Where the stately heron feeds,
By the warren's sunny wall,
Where the dry leaves shake and fall,
By the hall's ancestral trees,
Bent and writhing in the breeze,
Rode we all with one intent,
Gaily to the Tournament.

Golden sparkles, flashing gem,
Lit the robes of each of them,
Cloak of velvet, robe of silk,
Mantle snowy-white as milk,
Rings upon our bridle-hand,
Jewels on our belt and band,
Bells upon our golden reins,
Tinkling spurs and golden chains—
In such merry mob we went
Riding to the Tournament.

Laughing voices, scraps of song,
Lusty music loud and strong,
Rustling of the banners blowing,
Whistles as of rivers flowing,
As they rise and as they soar,
Now and then a clash of drums
As the rabble louder hums,
Now and then a burst of horns
Sounding over brooks and bourns,
In as merry guise we went
Riding to the Tournament.

All at once the chimes break out
Then we hear the townsmen shout,
And the morris-dancers' bells
Tinkling in the grassy dells;
The bell thunder from the tower
Adds its sound of doom and power,
As the cannon's loud salute
For a moment made us mute;
Then again the laugh and joke
On the startled silence broke;
Thus in merry mood we went
Laughing to the Tournament.

—G. W. Thornbury.

Play in the Animal World

"The love of play is much more compelling in animal life than we imagine," writes Dallas Lore Sharp, and instances the otter, saying, "He is a very boy for play, and even goes so far as to build himself a slide, or chute, for the fun of diving down it into the water."

"That is as much as we children used to do, and more, for we had, ready made for us, Grandfather's two big, slanting cellar doors, down which we slid, and slid, and slid, till the wood was scored all white and slippery. The otter loves to slide. Up he climbs on the bank; then down he goes splash in the stream. Up he climbs, down he goes—time after time, day after day. A writer in a recent magazine tells of an otter in the New York Zoological Park that dived about his tank balancing a stone on his head."

"In the case of Pups, my neighbor's beautiful young collie, play seems more needful than food. There are no children to play with him there, and the sight of my small boys sets him almost frantic."

"His efforts to induce a hen or a rooster to play with him are pathetic. The hen cannot understand. She hasn't a particle of play in her, but Pups cannot get that into his head."

"The old white cat is better; but she is usually up the mill-race. Pups steps on her, knocks her over, or otherwise offends."

"One of our naturalists describes the game of 'follow my leader' as he watched it played by a school of minnows—a most unusual record, but not at all hard to believe, for I saw only recently, in the Boston Public Garden, a school of goldfish playing at something very much like it."

"The observer was lying stretched out upon an old bridge watching the minnows through a crack between the planks, when he saw one leap out of the water over a small twig floating on the surface. Instantly another minnow broke the water, followed by another and another, the whole school, as so many sheep, or so many children, following the leader over the twig."

Gutta Percha

The real meaning of gutta percha is "gum" of the "pertz" tree. The pertz tree grows in the Malay country, and the gum is made from the sap of it, according to Marian E. Bailey, writing in "Boys and Girls' Ask-At-Home Questions." Sometimes the Malay people tap the trees by boring a hole, putting a spout in, and letting the sap run out as maple sap does. Sometimes they strip off the bark of the tree after it is cut down, and scrape the juice from underneath the bark. The juice hardens and is made into lumps which are sold as "gutta percha." It is hard when it is cold, but gets soft when heated, and so is very easy to use.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Loquat Tree

"One of the sweetest of southern trees at this time of year is the loquat, which is not by right of birth a southern tree at all, being transplanted from Japan," writes Winthrop Packard in his book on Florida. "However, the loquats have been here long enough to be naturalized and seem southern with that extra fillip of fervor which marks often the adopted citizen. Their odor was the first to greet me on landing at the long dock at Orange Park. At the time I thought it just the spicy tropic smell that always comes offshore to greet one in low latitudes, whether on the road to Mandalay or Trinidad or Honolulu." "Later in the year, say February or March, this perfume might well be compounded of orange blossoms, but just now it is the loquat tree that takes up the burden of scent. The loquat is a handsome tree. . . . The blooms are in corymbs, and their cotton-downy yellowish-white flowers are not so very different to the casual glance from the buckeye. With one of these fairy-like surprises that the South constantly gives you, the tree, however, does not produce horse-chestnuts, but an edible yellow, plum-like fruit, whence its other, common, name of Japanese plum."

"All night the loquat blooms send their rich perfume questing off shore along the banks of the St. John's, and the big yellow stars swing so low that it is hard to tell which is the heavenly illumination and which the trawl marks of the fishermen. . . . In the gray of the sudden dawn you find these fishermen rowing home again, black silhouettes against a black river, and I often wonder whether the scent of the loquats slipping riverward in the lee of the long dock, does not unconsciously guide them, they find port so surely without beacon."

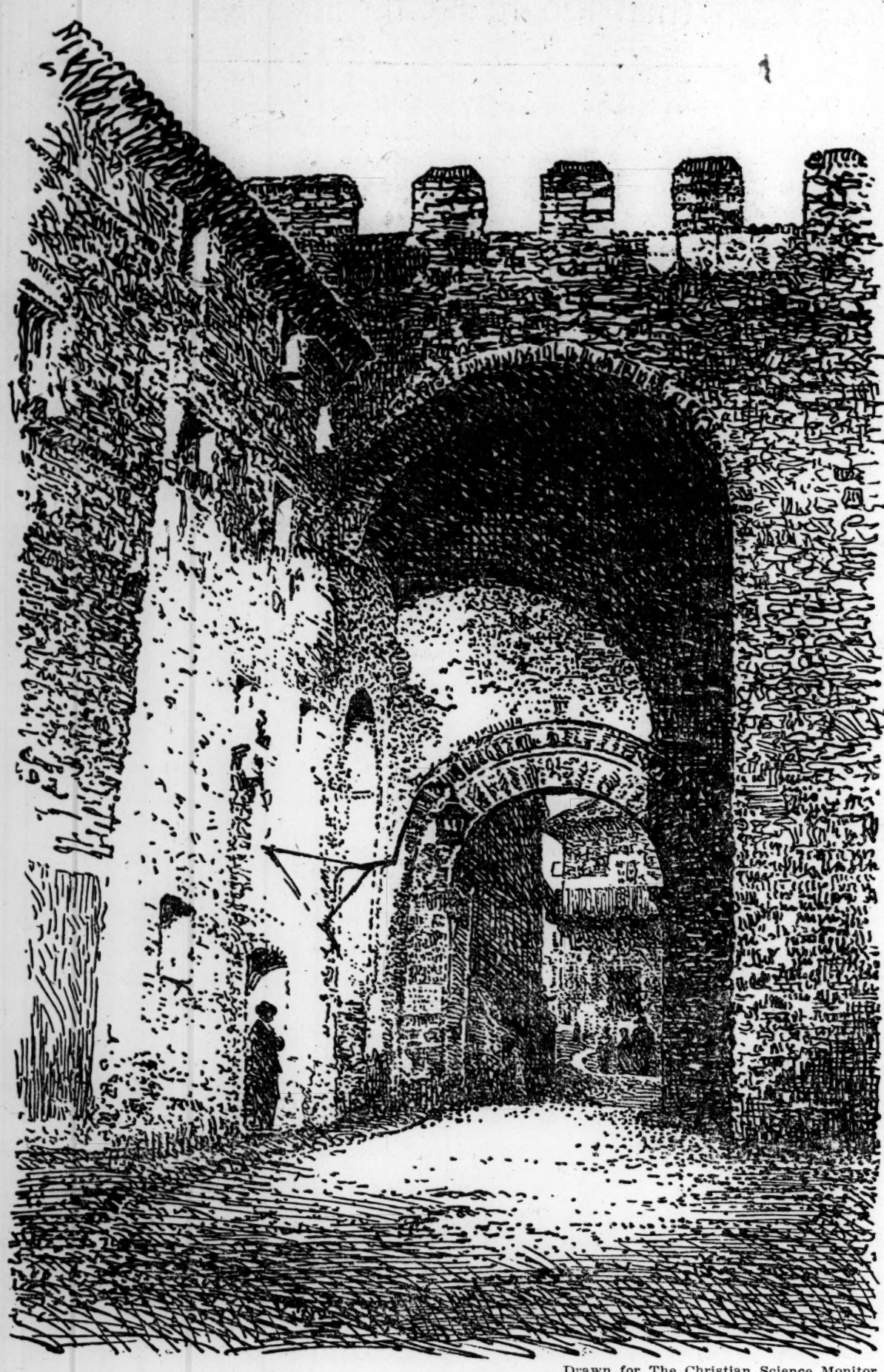
Were Beauty All Thy Need

Were beauty all thy need,
Here were an haunt for thee.
The broad laborious weald,
An eye's delight indeed,
Spreads from rich field to field:
And full streams wander free
Under the alder tree.

Throw thee upon the grass,
The daisied grass, and gaze,
Far to the warm blue mist:
Feel, how the soft hours pass
Over, before they wist,
Into whole day; and days
Dream on in sunny haze.

Each old, sweet, country scent
Comes, as old music might
Upon thee: old, sweet sounds
Go, as they ever went,
Over the red corn grounds:
Still sweeping scythes delight
Charmed hearing and charmed sight.

—Lionel Johnson.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Gateway to Assisi, Italy

"Within her city walls, Assisi possesses nothing wilder or more beautiful than the undulating slopes which rise from the city up to the castle, where wild orchises grow among the grass and the hedges of acacia wind around the hill. The town lies so directly below, that by stepping to the edge and looking across the white acacias, we can only see a mass of brown roofs all purple at sundown, the tops of towers and the battlements of gateways. Then there are places where the grassy hillocks stand up so high that they hide the town altogether, and we seem to be looking out upon the broad vista of the valley from an

isolated peak. At all times it is beautiful, but choose a stormy day in springtime, when the clouds are driving upwards, from the plain only lately covered with mist, and the nearer hills are dark, their cities catching the late evening sunshine as it breaks through the storm, while wind swept Subasio looks bleak in the white light showing here and there patches of palest green. And behind us, cresting the hill so near the town yet seen absolutely alone and clear against the sky, rise the tower and the vast walls of the Rocca d' Assisi." So writes Lina Duff Gordon in "The Story of Assisi." "The legend of this

building gave rise to the belief that a castle stood here in very early times which was taken by Totila when he besieged Assisi. But it is more probable that when Charlemagne rebuilt the town in 733 after it had been destroyed by his army, he also erected a castle to enable the papal emissaries to keep the people in subjection; or perhaps the citizens themselves may have wished to protect themselves more securely."

In 1367, this author says, Albornoz, ruler of Assisi, erected the castle-keep as it stands today, and built the square-set walls and "in a very few years Rocca again rose proudly on its hill, warning the Umbrian people of its new importance. Albornoz also rebuilt most of the city walls. . . . we can trace them from gateway to gateway encircling the city, and it is curious to see how in the upper portion near San Rufino large open spaces exist, as if in those active days when the Assisians had hopes of becoming a powerful, they purposely set the walls far back to provide for a large and flourishing town."

A Poet's Earliest School-Going

"Miss Margaret Fuller, in her book 'A New England Childhood,' has given an account of the childhood of Edmund Clarence Stedman, which was passed chiefly in the home of an uncle, in Norwich, Conn., where he was placed at the age of five. His first schooling began immediately."

"All of each week day, except Saturday afternoon, Edmund went to a dame's school kept by Mrs. Lathrop—not much to his mortification, since at the time he entered it, he did not know what a dame was. . . . It was at Mrs. Leonard's that his shame at having to wear a pinafore began. Aunt Abby provided the pinafore to save the wear on his breeches. At first he was rather proud of his pinafore, and he lifted it grandly like a skirt of a coat when he sat down; but after a week at school he felt that he was a girl in it. Often he took it off on his way to school and hid it in the . . . lane, and on his homeward way was forced to put it on hindside foremost, since only so could he button it. He was a funny little apparition when he came forth into the sunlight after one of these labors and strolled nonchalantly past the Spalding house, to accommodate the set of his sleeves."

A horas y en lugar
Que esten solas las estrellas
De presente.
Los arboles sin lunar.

Prayer

True prayer is nothing less than the loving of God. Its excellence does not consist in the multitude of words. . . . The true prayer is that of the heart and the heart prays only its desires. Fénelon.

Divine Mind Heals

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SCIENCE not only reveals the origin of all disease as mental, but it also declares that all disease is cured by divine Mind." These words, written by Mrs. Eddy, are to be found on page 169 of Science and Health. To understand just how Christian Science looks at so-called disease and to understand how Christian Science heals disease, it is necessary that one should be brought face to face with fundamentals; that is to say that one should come into the knowledge of absolute truth to some extent. And if there is one thing which characterizes Christian Science more than another it is the clearness of its teaching about God.

The history of religion brings out that monotheism was a discovery to the human mind. Men were polytheists or believers in many gods, before they got the first glimmering of the fact that there is only one God. The Jews are generally regarded as having made the discovery. But whether that is actually the case or whether they borrowed the idea from some other nation, what remains certain is that they were the people which endeavored to translate the great spiritual truth into practice. Crude no doubt were their attempts to do so at times, but wonderful also were the results, which followed its application in the cases of certain of their prophets whose names stand out on the Bible pages. The message of Christ Jesus made no doubt about the question. Throughout it runs the desire to direct the minds of men to the central truth that there is but one "living and true God." Christian Science is doing the same. The whole endeavor of Mrs. Eddy was devoted to bringing the name of God before the world as a perfect unity, and in giving to the world a knowledge of God definite and precise and absolutely true.

Christian Science, then, teaches that God is Mind. As God is one, or infinite, Mind is infinite. That is another way of acknowledging that Mind is the only real substance in existence,

and that Mind is the only cause there is. Again, God is infinite good. It follows therefore that Mind, the only real substance or cause, is infinite good. To state this in everyday language, such as the human mind uses, the expression of Mind, as good, is to be found everywhere. Now, consider where this truth leads one. If good be infinite, then harmony must be omnipresent. No matter where a man may find himself, and whether he be conscious of it or not, good or harmony is there expressed. There is no getting away from the truth. It is the most persistent, the only persistent thing in existence. God, Mind, being infinite good, did not cause anything to exist the opposite of harmony. What exist the opposite of harmony? Men call disease, what men call sin, are not harmonious conditions; and Christian Science declares them to be inharmonious states of the so-called human consciousness. If God, then, is not the cause of aught but harmony, can inharmonious, either of disease or sin, have a real existence? They certainly have no real cause, since God is infinite. And Christian Science consequently maintains that disease and sin have only a fabulous existence; that inharmonious by whatever specific name mortals may allude to it is illusion, or simply false belief entertained by the human mind as if it were reality or truth. Thus all forms of sickness are erroneous mental concepts or beliefs, distorted images of thought seemingly occupying a place as consciousness.

What would be the best way to put a man right who was laboring under some misapprehension regarding perhaps a business matter? Obviously the truth about the situation would be the first thing to know in order to put matters straight. He would then be able to start to rectify whatever may have been wrong in his way of thinking. Christian Science does precisely the same to the man who may be believing in the reality of disease or sin. It shows him scientifically that he is believing a lie to be true, informing him accurately on the point from the basis of absolute truth. God does not

touch a man who is sick and raise him up to health; what takes place is that the man begins to awaken to perceive that he is being deceived by the material senses (so-called), and as the awakening proceeds the healing results. There is no ambiguity connected with Christian Science healing. It is the result which inevitably follows upon the spiritual understanding of divine Mind or divine Principle.

In Christian Science healing spiritual law is active in every case, spiritual law which is the law of good, ever present and ever operative. This law never ceases to act; and man, that is spiritual man or God's idea, is never outside the activity of spiritual law. A mortal, on the other hand, shuts himself out, in belief, from the beneficial action of spiritual law, with the result that he falls into the inharmonious states to which reference has been made. What is needed by mankind, and what all men must learn, is the truth about harmony or good. As they learn it, they are liberated from the erroneous beliefs which make them suffer and sicken. But this salvation comes strictly in proportion to their faithfulness to the fundamental facts of being; that is, as they learn not to limit the omnipresence and omnipotence of good. On page 445 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says: "You render the divine law of healing obscure and void, when you weigh the human in the scale with the divine, or limit in any direction of thought the omnipresence and omnipotence of God."

Jesus healed by divine Mind. He never used drugs; he never used any physical remedy whatsoever. It was the consciousness of Truth, the spiritual understanding of Truth possessed by him which destroyed the errors entertained in the minds of all those who approached him for healing. The method of Christ Jesus was that of true Christianity. It could not do anything else than bless mankind, because it was based on absolute Science. Remove the healing from the record of the work of the Prophet of Nazareth and you remove that which went to prove the authenticity of all he ever taught. It is the same with Christian Science today. Every healing that occurs through its teaching or practice is a proof that what it teaches and what it practices is true. On page 192 of Science and Health are the words: "Christianity is the basis of true healing. Whatever holds human thought in line with unselfed love, receives directly the divine power." That states precisely the position of Christian Science. It reveals Mind to men; and the truth of Mind's omnipresence and omnipotence heals them, as they understand it.

Miss Alcott's "Mephistopheles"

"Miss Alcott's friends were not only surprised but incredulous when it was discovered that she was the author of the volume in 'No Name Series' called 'A Modern Mephistopheles.' I could scarcely accept the statement when first presented, but it recalled to me a conversation I once had with her in Boston," says Mrs. George E. Pickett, wife of General Pickett, in her book of reminiscences recently published. Referring to "Little Women," Mrs. Pickett said to Miss Alcott:

"The story is so natural and life-like that it shows your true style of writing—the pure and gentle type, with innocent young lives and the events that would naturally befall bright girls and boys, and with the thoughts and feelings befitting a quiet, loving home circle."

"Not exactly that," she replied. "I think my natural ambition is for the lurid style. I indulge in gorgeous fancies and wish that I dared inscribe them on my pages and set them before the public."

"Why not?" I asked. "There seems to be no reason why you should not be gorgeous if you like."

"How should I dare to interfere with the proper grayness of old Concord? The dear old town has never known a startling hue since the red-coats were there. Far be it from me to inject an inharmonious color into the neutral tint. And my favorite characters! Suppose they went to cavorting at their own sweet will, to the . . . horror of dear Mr. Emerson, who never imagined a Concord person as walking off a plumb line stretched between two pearly clouds in the empyrean. . . . And what would my own good father think of me?" she asked, if I set forth to doing the things that I have a longing to see my people do? No; I shall always be a wretched victim to the respectable tradition of Concord."

"The 'No Name' gave poor Louisa

an opportunity to escape for a moment from the Concord traditions, and I think she enjoyed the writing of every sentence in the 'Mephistopheles.'"

'Twas a Fair Scene

'Twas a fair scene wherein they stood,
A green and sunny glade amid the wood. . . .

A brook, with easy current, murmured near;
Fed by perpetual springs, a small lagoon,
Pellucid, deep, and still, in silence join'd
And swell'd the passing stream. Like burnish'd steel
Glowing, it lay beneath the eye of noon;
And when the breezes in their play,
Ruffled the darkening surface, then with gleam
Of sudden light, around the lotus stem
It rippled, and the sacred flowers that crown
The lakelet with their roseate beauty, ride
In easy waving rock'd, from side to side;
And as the wind upheaves
Their broad and buoyant weight, the glossy leaves
Flap on the twinkling waters, up and down. . . .

Human Opinion

"If folk dinna ken what're ye doing, Davie, they're terrible taken up with it; but if they think they ken, they care nae mair for it than what I do for pease porridge."—Stevenson in "David Balfour."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1917.

EDITORIALS

Invading the Oil Reserves

A FEW years ago, testimony going to show how the Nation's natural resources were being ruthlessly exploited by private interests aroused righteous protest throughout the United States. It is within the recollection of every adult person how this awakening was followed by a country-wide demand for the rigid conservation of such of the Nation's natural resources as had escaped private seizure and despoliation. Popular enthusiasm for conservation, it will be recalled, ran high for a time, and, during the period in which a sense of sacred obligation to future generations pervaded the thought of private citizens and of public men, millions of acres of forest lands, mineral lands, and oil lands, besides water-power rights of inestimable value, were rescued from the grasp of individual and corporate marauders. It must be remembered always, to the honor of those who led in the crusade for conservation, that, aside from the resulting priceless salvage in public property within the United States proper, the agitation which they started and directed saved Alaska from such industrial pillage as characterized the opening of the Western states to settlement.

But eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty, but the safeguard of conservation, and any lapse from vigilance, through carelessness or indifference on the part of the people, is utilized to the selfish advantage of the tireless and sleepless interests that are engaged unrelentingly in the search for spoil. For confirmation, the interested inquirer need only turn to the records of Congress, for the last two or three sessions, and note the efforts being made by "friends on the floor" to undo, in the Pacific West, everything that was accomplished for the protection of water power in the conservation period; or, let him turn to the proceedings before the Senate Military Committee, in the present session, with regard to the oil lands which have been set aside for the future supply of the United States Navy.

Since certain wide areas were reserved in Wyoming, California, and other Western states, there has been a constant clamor, on the part of the oil monopolists, to have the Government's hold upon the lands broken. Every device has been resorted to in order to obtain, for the great oil corporations, the right to drain the fields in California that have been reserved for the use of the Navy. The special object at this time is what is known as Naval Oil Reserve No. 2. This tract contains about 30,000 acres. Vigilant are the agents of the oil interests, and these were farsighted enough to see, long before the need of a great oil reserve was felt by the Navy, that some day this territory would be needed by their employers. So settlers were squatted upon the land, and these made a pretense of developing it, against the day when the Government might open or close it to entry. These "pioneers" are before the Senate Military Committee now, advancing this prior "settlement and development" as a reason why they should be granted possession of the property, or be allowed leases which would give them the privilege of continuing their work of "development." Moreover, having entered into "settlement" and "development" of the land illegally, they have the effrontery to ask the Government for remedial legislation in case they should be ousted. This, in effect, would legalize their trespass.

The interests behind the "pioneers," however, have another plea to offer in support of the claim that the "settlers" should be permitted to "develop" the 30,000 acres in Reserve No. 2. They point to the high price of gasoline, that is, to the high prices they themselves fix and obtain for it, and then ask if it is not a most absurd thing, in view of the demand for that useful commodity, and the clamor of consumers for lower prices, that the Government should deliberately tie up the oil underlying the reservation. They are entirely philanthropic in this! Their purpose is to make the prices easier for the gasoline consumer! And they expect talk of this kind to bring popular sentiment to their side! It seems that they have really convinced some people of their benevolence.

We have thus far avoided reference to another important interest involved in the disposition of these lands. As long ago as last May, Admiral Griffen said it would be unwise, if not impossible, to continue the modern construction of naval craft unless that branch of the country's armed service were positively assured of an adequate supply of oil. In his opinion, if the Navy abandoned oil as a fuel, the five thirty-five-knot battle cruisers, proposed by the House Naval Committee at that time, could not be properly constructed. Toward the close of last month, commenting upon the conferences with representatives of the Navy and Interior Departments, then just held, Senator Pittman, a member of the subcommittee directly in charge of the matter, said that, according to the latest estimates, the Navy needed 1,000,000 barrels of oil annually, and that a dozen years hence it would require a yearly supply of 12,000,000 barrels, besides a reserve of 25,000,000 barrels. Naval experts and others familiar with the situation insist that, as a matter of national safety, the reserved oil lands should be increased rather than diminished, but dispatches from Washington indicate that their opinions and their wishes, and the national interests with them, are likely to be set aside that the privilege seeker and spoil hunter may be satisfied.

India and Self-Government

THE plea advanced by the Hon. K. Chintamani, at the recent conference of the United Provinces at Jhansi, for the early institution in India of some form of self-government, was an interesting contribution to a much-discussed question. It cannot be said, indeed, that Mr.

Chintamani brought forward any new arguments; but coming from a man who, as editor of the Allahabad Leader, has always shown himself both moderate and judicious in his views, his remarks are specially worthy of consideration.

Like many other Indian public men, Mr. Chintamani laid special stress on the fact that India was, above all things, loyal to the British Government, and aimed at no such thing as a severance of the country from the United Kingdom and the Empire. India did, however, he declared, aim at the amelioration of her condition under the British rule. A self-governing India would be a source of strength to the Empire. The existing system of a bureaucracy of temporary sojourners in the land had outlived its utility, and was neither adequate nor suited to India's present and future requirements. We must, he said, insist upon being, in this country, what other people are in their countries. The coming readjustment of international relations consequently makes the question of the self-government of India urgent, whilst national self-respect demands, and the condition of the country requires it.

The cardinal weakness in Mr. Chintamani's argument, as in the arguments of all advocates of the immediate realization of the aspirations of the Indian nationalist, is the failure to recognize that it is not yet possible to speak of India as a nation. As Professor Muir put it recently, at Liverpool, the first thing to learn about India is that it is a big place. It is continental in size, in population, and in the variation of its areas; whilst, owing to its history, its different religions and, above all, its caste system, the peoples are really more marked off from each other than are those of Europe. Before self-government can be given to India with any real hope of success, India will have to develop in some effective measure a national consciousness, the only trace of which, at present, is a common loyalty to the British Crown.

Few people see this fact more clearly than that most earnest Indian patriot, the Aga Khan. The Aga Khan has always recognized that the people of India, in common with the people of every other country, possess an inalienable right to govern themselves; but he also recognizes what many have failed to recognize, that effective self-government will only be possible when the great mass of the people have been educated up to it. Addressing the All-India Moslem League in London, something over three years ago, the Aga Khan spoke of the goal of complete self-government for India as distant, and he warned his hearers not to "jump at the apple when it is in the blossoming stage." The position today is much the same. The apple, no doubt, is forming fast; the events of the past two years have, indeed, brought it on apace; but it is still a long way from being ready to be plucked.

Poll-Tax Evasion in Boston

CONCLUSIVE evidence of the inefficiency and injustice attendant upon the collection of the poll tax in Boston has been presented by The Christian Science Monitor. Regarded as a matter of money loss to the municipality, it appears that in twelve years, or from 1904 to 1915, inclusive, the City of Boston has been deprived of \$3,049,244 of its just revenue from this source. For 1916, as our readers have been informed, the complete poll-tax assessment amounted to \$421,844; up to Dec. 1 last, the collections amounted to only \$78,668. Uncollected poll taxes of 1911, amounting to \$230,000, were, only a few months ago, abated. That is to say, having arrived at the point where it felt that it would be useless to attempt further collection from delinquents, the municipality gave the matter up as a bad job and struck the account from its books. At the very time this was done, the City of Boston was greatly in need not only of the \$230,000 charged off, but of a much larger sum to pay for improvements on its streets, and to meet other necessary expenses. But every year, in compliance with the Statute of Limitations, the authorities at the City Hall charge off unpaid poll taxes, until, as already stated, in twelve years the aggregate loss resulting from the laxity of law and administration in this particular has passed the \$3,000,000 mark.

This is a money loss which the municipality should not suffer, a loss which it cannot afford to suffer; but a much more important consideration than the financial one is involved in the matter. Taking 1911 as an average year, it appears that 115,000 residents of Boston dishonestly withheld from the city treasury every year the \$2 which every man of the city who is over 21 years old owes as a poll tax. This is one immorality chargeable to the system. Another is that the 200,000 or so who honestly pay their poll tax annually are, through the immunity granted the delinquents, subjected to unjust discrimination. If all are not made to pay, then, in common fairness, none should be required to do so. Another immorality chargeable to the system is, that the notorious nonenforcement of the poll-tax law engenders contempt, among a large class, for all law and government. The municipality of Boston could better afford, in the long run, to have the poll tax abolished than have part of those against whom it is assessed pay it, and another part refuse to pay it and make the refusal effective. The city cannot safely continue to be a party to the operation of a system which penalizes honesty and rewards dishonesty. Civic welfare and dignity demand that the poll-tax law shall be either rigidly enforced or repealed. There can be no middle ground. The conscientious resident should not be obliged, year after year, to make good the deficit in revenues caused by the man who evades payment.

All this may be said without upholding the poll tax, or personal taxation of any kind. Growing numbers of studious, earnest people are arriving at the conclusion that all such taxation leads to injustice toward the individual and to fraud upon the public treasury. But the point of present moment is that Boston is being wrongfully and contemptuously deprived of a large amount of its legal revenue, and that, in self-respect, and for the sake of regard for law and government, it should, if necessary,

spend more than the amount it now receives yearly from poll tax in a persistent effort to bring poll-tax dodgers to a proper sense of their duty.

The "P. M. G."

THERE was a time in the nineties of the last century when the aspiring Greshams of the City, that sacred square mile of London, over which "Milord" Mayor reigns, settling themselves for their evening journeys in the suburban trains, opened the Pall Mall Gazette, with an air of expectancy, not altogether unmixed with wonder. Mr. Stead was, then, occupying the editorial chair, and of him it could never be said that he had taken to heart the advice fendered to him repeatedly by his predecessor John Morley, "above all no dithyrambs." That, during the absences of his former chief from Northumberland Street, had been the insistent chorus of the editorial notes to the office, and now the ex-assistant editor was seated in the editorial chair, and dithyrambs, like Dukes, were three a penny. The style of John Morley had been "a penny plain," that of his successor was distinctly "tuppence colored," but it must frankly be admitted that the editor did not keep the attention of the season-ticket-holder riveted by such means as these. Only the members of the City dramatic clubs or the younger speakers at "Cogers" Hall could be left unsatisfied by the vespertine dithyramb, nor was it for such that the last edition was so expectantly opened.

The fact is that in those days it seemed sometimes a question whether a newspaper editor or the Prime Minister governed the country. The editor was what the first father of the "Pall Mall" would have termed "a habytary gent," and when the "P. M. G." and the "G. O. M." engaged in a wrestle, Mr. Gladstone was by no means always the winner. So the editor demanded the resignation, on moral grounds, of the ablest of all the Prime Minister's assistants, one of the ablest statesmen in Europe: he obtained it. One day he demanded that Gordon should be sent to the Sudan, and Gordon went; another, that the fleet should be increased, and strongly increased it was. Mr. Gladstone consented against his will, admitting that the paper was too strong for him.

Thus did the "P. M. G." fulfill the dithyrambs of that remarkable prospectus, which Captain Shandon wrote, upon his knee, sitting on his bed, in the Fleet prison, whilst Mr. Bungay, the publisher, dozed placidly, in the chair opposite. It was to be a paper as "the Captivity" explained to be "written by gentlemen for gentlemen," and Thackeray, smiling to himself, as he wrote that, in his study in Young Street, little imagined that he was christening one of the most famous of London papers. Yet, a few years later, to be exact, on the 7th of February, 1865, the first number of an actual Pall Mall Gazette was issued, in London, from an office in Salisbury Street. Strand. Its editor was Frederick Greenwood, the brother of the "Amateur Casual," the surprising story of whose journey round the workhouses, is commonly believed to have given the journal its earliest impetus. Anyway from that moment to this the Pall Mall Gazette has succeeded in swaying public opinion with some vehemence, a fact which, if Delane had not shown it long ago to be the case, proves conclusively that it is brilliant editing, and not huge circulation, nor a vast revenue from advertisements, that creates the influence of a paper.

Now after half a century of such editing the paper, it is said, is becoming, so far as such a thing is possible in England, the mouthpiece of the present Government, since the Westminster Gazette remains faithful to the official Liberal chiefs. The Pall Mall Gazette has traveled, indeed, almost as far, since it was first issued from Salisbury Street, as has Mr. Lloyd George since he left the lawyer's office, in a Welsh town, to journey to Westminster. The career of the one has, unquestionably, been as interesting as the career of the other. It was an organ of independent Conservatism in the first consulate of William Ewart Gladstone, and an apostle of St. Jingo when Disraeli ruled in Downing Street. It has preached free trade, fair trade, and protection. It has blessed and it has cursed Home Rule. It has numbered amongst its contributors the most brilliant writers of its day. It was in its columns that Matthew Arnold's essays, those letters of Arminius, were first confided to the public, and that Richard Jefferies' "The Gamekeeper at Home" first delighted England. It was from the yells of its newsboys that London first heard of the surrender at Sedan, and it was in its news columns that the country learned unexpectedly of Mr. Gladstone's determination finally to resign.

In those days, the whirligig of management had brought the paper back into the Conservative ranks. Just as when Mr. Yates Thompson, the Liberal, had become possessed of it, the Conservative editor had shaken the dust off his feet, and founded the St. James' Gazette; so now, on the purchase of it by Mr. Astor, the Liberal editor went out into the wilderness to establish the Westminster Gazette. When Mr. Cook went out into the wilderness he took with him the Ruskin tradition, in other words the influence which he as an interpreter and friend of Mr. Ruskin had brought into the paper. He was followed, however, by an editor who rapidly made the paper the most interesting in London. The methods of Mr. Cook were extremely different from those of Mr. Cook, but there can be no question as to their success. When, however, he got the length of reporting yacht races across the Atlantic and cricket matches across the Pacific, by a continuous stream of cable, it became too much even for the Fortunatus purse of Mr. Astor, and he gave place to Sir Douglas Straight, who rapidly succeeded in making the Pall Mall almost as dull as Mr. Cook had made it readable. Few people, indeed, could have discovered in the Sir Douglas Straight of Northumberland Street the brilliant barrister who, not many years before, had shared the glories of the criminal bar with Mr. Montagu Williams. Sir Douglas proved, unquestionably, an eminently safe editor, but when, after a long and uneventful reign, he retired and gave place to Mr. Garvin, the paper began rapidly to recover much of its old élan and brilliancy.

And so now, if rumor for once is true, the famous

journal is on the eve of another change, a change which will make it the representative this time of a war Government.

Notes and Comments

IN A recently published volume of reminiscences Lord George Hamilton has been telling some delightful anecdotes of those late Victorian days when there was no party bitterness, so to speak, in the House, and, in consequence the fray was carried on in a battle of good-natured chaff. In those days Sir William Harcourt, who had become distinctly stout, had been nicknamed the "weathercock," on account of his volte-face on Home Rule. Meeting Lord Charles Beresford one night at a dinner party, he greeted him with the genial remark, "Come, Charlie, you don't look very much like a statesman." "Don't I?" came the convulsing retort. "Well, anyway I look more of a statesman than you do of a weathercock."

ANOTHER, rather more sardonic, story is that of a certain luncheon given, at Hatfield, by the great Lord Salisbury, a veritable master of ironic epigram. On this occasion a certain up-to-date young man was worrying an old-fashioned squire, for whom Lord Salisbury had a warm regard. After the squire had several times been described, by his tormentor, as a Philistine, he somewhat irritably replied that he did not know what his neighbor meant by a Philistine. It was then Lord Salisbury intervened. "A Philistine," he remarked dryly, "is a gentleman who is annoyed by the jaw-bone of an ass."

SO MANY advantages are promised, as a result of the intracoastal canal now proposed for Guatemala, that any objection to the project would seem ill-advised. Nevertheless, for the sake of the young pupil, who already has difficulties enough with the geographical words in his spelling lesson, would it not be a kindness to hint that the canal should be named something else than Chiquimulilla?

M. CLÉMENTEAU is forever achieving interesting effects in his paper, *L'Homme Enchaîné*, out of the deprecations of the censor. He contrives his blank spaces with wonderful ingenuity, and it is a question whether he does not often render them fully as expressive as the missing words they represent. One of his most successful efforts appeared in a recent issue. At the top of the column was the heading, "The Whole Truth," then came a column of pure white paper, and at the foot the familiar signature, "Georges Clémenceau."

A SECOND "Fathers and Sons" banquet has been held in Minneapolis, under the auspices of the Civic and Commerce Association of that city. The idea of instituting such affairs was to bring the sons into closer social touch with the fathers, so that the former may learn more than they otherwise would of the civic responsibilities awaiting them. At the gatherings the fathers, of course, do most of the talking, while the sons do their share of the listening. It has been found that the younger men are appreciative during the speaking, and are ready to applaud enthusiastically every good point that is made. One wonders why something as promising as these occasions seem to be was not thought of long ago.

JOHN McCORMACK, the Irish tenor who has succeeded in singing himself into great popularity and a large fortune, has taken to collecting paintings by the old masters, his latest acquisition being a Rembrandt for which he paid \$150,000. Care is taken, by the reporter of this transaction, to say that Mr. McCormack paid for the picture in cash, as if anybody might have suspected that he paid for it in notes.

ELEMENTARY school pupils in Massachusetts cost the State \$34.62, and high school pupils \$67.27 per capita per annum. In this connection it might not be out of place to mention that the cost of teaching in the public schools is rapidly increasing. The increase in population has, however, something to do with the growth of expenditures for the support of those institutions, in Boston, from less than \$14,000,000 to more than \$23,000,000 in ten years. The money is, of course, well spent, but an increase of about \$10,000,000 in a single decade is calculated to cause the thoughtful to ponder.

THERE is in circulation a neatly printed, neatly bound and, apparently, carefully prepared booklet entitled, "Will the Railroads Come Back?" As we understand the situation, from the reported earnings for 1916, most of the railroads have come back. The important question is, Will they stay back, now that they have another opportunity? That will depend on whether they shall be managed with regard first to the interests of the public.

IN THIS connection, it is worthy of notice that one reason why the net earnings of the railroads of the United States for 1916 were so great was the remarkable reduction in the cost of their operation. In other words, the present United States Supreme Court Justice Brandeis seems to have uttered an important truth, some years ago, when he said that the troubles of the railroads were not due to a lack of business, or to low rates, but, rather to inefficiency of management and extravagance in expenditure.

NORTH DAKOTA, with a farm wealth unsurpassed in the United States, and a per capita wealth and expenditure for public education surpassed by only two States, offers a good example of the sense of the prohibition policy. Thousands of young men and women in North Dakota have never seen a brewery sign or a saloon. As Thomas Dreier remarks in the Community Forum, the idea that a town which goes "dry" is headed for hard times has almost disappeared. Experience in North Dakota and elsewhere has proved that there is no truth in the argument that money obtained from liquor licenses is necessary to keep the tax levy within reasonable bounds.